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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Protects Investors

Federal Pay Cuts 15 Per Cent

Germany Will Boycott Jews

Mexican Reds Resent Daniels

Austria Clamors for Hitler

Potomac Sighs for Salmon

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sends Congress a message calling for protection for the public in the buying of domestic and foreign securities. The bill accompanying the message is so far-reaching as to promise to lift the security business to a sound basis. Before securities can be offered for sale very definite information must be filed, under heavy penalty for misstatement, with the Interstate Commerce Commission. All advertising must carry definite information and be authenticated. Regulation of stock exchanges is to come next. The buyer of investment securities may soon smile with the old maxim legally reversed—Let the seller beware!

¶ President Roosevelt issues a decree cutting 15 per cent off the pay of 950,000 civilian and military employees. The cut, effective from April 1 to June 30, by the year would save $190,500,000. As softening the blow, the Administration points out that in six months living costs came down 21.7 per cent. This 15 per cent cut replaces the Hoover furlough plan. The throng of Washington employees take an immediate step in organizing to go after their landlords—Washington rents have come down only 6 per cent.

¶ Germany's Jews find the thing they greatly feared has come upon them. The National Socialist Party, or Nazis, in order to quell the rising tide of world indignation over Jewish atrocities which apparently never occurred, declare a nation-wide boycott against Jewish merchants and professional men to go into effect April 1. Unless Chancellor Hitler, head of the Nazis, intervenes, this terrific "answer to Jewish agitation," as the placards call it, will proceed against all Jews who are citizens. "No hair of the head shall be harmed"—But what a price to pay for somebody's unwise propaganda!

¶ The German Government calls on citizens to write friends in other countries that the Jewish boycott is purely a self-defense measure. The Government permits it to stop "Jewish horrible agitation abroad." In addition to the ruin facing Jewish business and professional men if the boycott is prolonged are measures that bring immediate suffering. Orthodox Jews in many places will be able to eat no meat since slaughter by Jewish ritualistic rites is forbidden—At best this boycott seems only one wrong trying to right another.

¶ Mexico City Communists use as pretext for an outbreak the appointment of Josephus Daniels as American Ambassador. When he was Secretary of the Navy in 1914 American forces took Vera Cruz and two Mexicans were killed. Thus Communist posters call Mr. Daniels "murderer" and say he is to organize the Mexican army and navy for imperialistic war for the United States. Windows in the American Embassy are broken, although the new Ambassador has not yet arrived. The Reds do what they often do—They defeat their ends by the absurdities of their means.

¶ Austria feels the growing might of Adolf Hitler's movement. A noisy night parade sends thousands of Nazis or National Socialists swinging through the principal streets of Vienna, although the law forbids such political processions. The marchers are principally youths who shout, "Hail, Hitler!" "Out with the Jews!" "Down with the Marxists!" "We demand new elections!" With German Nazi agitators penetrating all parts of the country, the union of Austria with Germany is freely predicted—"One German race, one German state," is the cry.

¶ Argentina's Agrarian Federation comes to temporary terms with the Government. Estaban Piacenza, leader of these 25,000 farmers, suspends the impending agrarian strike at the request of President Justo. But the truce carries conditions. Unless, within three months, Congress shall vote a moratorium on farm debts, lower interest rates and rentals, and establish fixed prices for grains, the 25,000 farmers will march on Buenos Aires. What will they do if they march?—"Quien sabe!" exclaims President Justo, and bids Congress wax active.

¶ The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries attempts to stock the Potomac River with the splendid Chinook salmon. Some 2000 fry from the Columbia on the Pacific coast are planted in Deep Creek Lake, Maryland, a feeder of the upper Potomac. The hope is that the developed fish, finding their way out to sea, will follow the parent stream habit and return after four years to spawn in the lake. Fishermen already argue an exciting question concerning this huge, gamy, most valuable fish of the Western Hemisphere—If Sir Chinook adopts the Potomac, will he obligingly rise to a fly?

Mayor Rules 19 Years Without a Reëlection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

GARYSBURG, a town in Northampton County, enjoys the distinction of having a Mayor who has served for 19 years on the strength of only one election, and that calling for a two-year term.

When the first term of Mayor Will H. Joyner expired "things were moving along all right" and there was no demand for another election. So Mayor Joyner has continued to rule, appointing members on the board of aldermen as vacancies have occurred.

Labor Secretary Commends Laws Of Massachusetts

Miss Perkins Says Proposed Recess in Enforcement Is Ill-Advised

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Moratoriums on state labor legislation, such as has been proposed in Massachusetts, to meet competition with states more lax in their laws, were condemned today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Miss Perkins described the Massachusetts labor laws as "admirable" and said if there are any competitive difficulties she hoped they would be corrected by improvements in the other states. It was brought to her attention that Massachusetts had proposed a recess in the enforcement of labor legislation, to compete with conditions in effect in southern textile mills.

Shorter hours, Miss Perkins said, appear to be the best remedy for "sweat-shop conditions." She pointed out that for workers in any industry to be working seven days a week now, as they are found to be doing in some cases, is unfair when many are unemployed. Shortening of hours by any group, she added, would lead to similar steps by other groups.

Plans for coördinating the statistical work of her department were described by Miss Perkins today. A committee is being appointed by the American Statistical Association at her request to aid her in this work. It will be her aim to train the public to understand the statistical data the department issues each month so that a clear picture of the industrial conditions of the nation will be gained. She would also like to impress upon the states the value of collecting industrial statistics. The whole statistical department of the bureau will be gone over by this outside committee and their methods of gathering figures scrutinized.

Truck loads of job applications are being received at the bureau, Miss Perkins revealed, declaring that "no one even has time to count them." The applicants range from college presidents to others who can scarcely write. Each letter is classified as to the type of work for which its sender would be qualified. The majority of the applicants, Miss Perkins declared, are not political job seekers but educated men and women out of work. Pointing out that most of the positions in her department are under civil service, she said, there is not much hope for the appointment of these applicants, but termed their appeals as a "poignant expression" of the number and kind of persons looking for work in this country.

Labor Reserve Plea Given to Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him today a petition from members of civic, labor and welfare organizations urging the immediate enactment of a compulsory unemployment insurance law for wage earners of New York State. The petition signed by more than 700 men and women declares that to defer the enactment of the law until prosperity returns "would mean operating under a hastily improvised machinery."

Reluctance of legislators to impose excessive financial burdens upon industry at present could be met, it declared, by "a simple, direct and practicable formula fixing the date when the payment of contributions becomes effective." Had unemployment insurance legislation been set up during the recession of 1921, the petition says, vast reserves would have been accumulated for the employees of industry in this State during the succeeding eight years of good business.

"The administrative problems in this connection are so complex and novel," it continues, "that their partial solution will require at least a year, and probably a much longer period. Both industry and employees have everything to gain from the careful and sober consideration of issues involved in creating a sound and workable plan of administrative procedure."

European Shipping Laid Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One-fifth of the world's shipping was idle in February, according to British returns. The percentages laid up in Europe were: France, 29; Holland, 26; Germany, 22; Italy, 19; Norway, 17; United Kingdom, Greece and Denmark, 16 each.

Counter-Boycott Against Jews Proclaimed by Reich Cabinet

Hitlerites Form Special Committee to Take Action Against Jewish Members of Trades and Professions—Move Scheduled to Begin April 1

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 29—A "counter-boycott" against all Jewish business in Germany is the reply to foreign boycotts against German wares because of alleged anti-Jewish terrorism.

At a cabinet meeting today Herr Adolf Hitler, the Chancellor, declared that it was not desirable to leave the boycott to the indiscriminating actions of individuals. The Chancellor said the cabinet had therefore permitted a boycott organization to be formed by the National Socialist Party.

Such statements are an explanation of the National Socialist proclamation to the German people today. This calls for a complete boycott of all Jewish business and goods, and of Jews in medical and legal professions and organizations.

Mass meetings explained the "defensive" nature of this proclamation. Everything is ready to begin the boycott on Apfil 1 at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The German press must be carefully watched, the proclamation emphasized, to see the extent to which it partakes in the enlightenment of the German people in the campaign against Jewish agitation abroad. Newspapers which only partake a small extent should not be supported by any German.

Every German with connections abroad is also asked by the proclamation to write abroad declaring that all is in order here and that the fight against the anti-Jewish campaign is purely a self-defense measure.

The committees made responsible for the execution of the boycott are to see that complete order and discipline is maintained, that violence is avoided and only legal repressive measures are adopted.

The Vossische Zeitung, moderate conservative paper, after stating that the proclamation speaks for itself, adds: "Should this boycott be pursued to the end then it will signify economic ruin to hundreds of thousands of German citizens of Jewish faith regardless of differences of age or sex. It will mean the expulsion of German Jews from the community of the people."

The carrying out of this proclamation is intrusted to Herr Julius Streicher, National Socialist Deputy of the Reichstag, former professor in Nuremburg and editor of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Vienna in Turmoil As Fascists Stage Pro-Hitler Rally

Youthful Demonstrators Call for Union With German Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 29—Noisy demonstration by thousands of National Socialists through the center of Vienna last night is another striking indication of the growing influence of the Hitler movement in Austria. Although all political meetings and processions have been strictly forbidden here, the police were unable to prevent a torrent of National Socialist youth from surging through the main streets of the city with cries of "Heil Hitler! We demand new elections. Out with the Jews, down with the Marxists."

The sidewalks and pavements of the whole of the inner city were covered with anti-Jewish paper crosses and leaflets, like a ballroom floor with confetti. Several windows of Jewish shops were broken and a number of persons were assaulted.

At the recent communal elections the National Socialists made big gains. Their leader declared: "The day of our domination is fast approaching. We do not recognize the present government and consider all its decrees and agreements with foreign powers purely private contracts, mere scraps of paper."

Travelers report that National Socialist agitators from Germany are penetrating into all parts of Austria, large numbers daily winning new supporters. The motto of the National Socialists is "One German Race—One German State." They advocate unconditional and immediate union with Germany.

Fake 'Injuns' Face Legal Tomahawk

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29—It's all right for children to play Indian, but when grown folks go about pretending to be Chief So and So or Princess This and That in order to make money, the redskins object. Federal legislation to prosecute white people who mask as Indians is urged by the Indian Council Fire here.

A bill introduced in the last Congress by Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, is indorsed by Mr. Scott H. Peters full-blooded Chippewa, president of the Indian Council Fire of Chicago.

"There is great need for such action," Mr. Peters said. "While the real American Indian is in desperate need, many persons of other races are imposing on the credulity of the white race by pretending to be Indians. The Government has records of all bona fide Indians on the rolls of the Indian Bureau. If this bill is passed, it will be a safeguard for children who love the real Indian and for groups which are making a genuine effort to understand our race."

Mahoney Heads Police, Takes Beaupre's Place

Former Lieut. James P. Mahoney yesterday became captain of the state police to succeed Capt. Charles T. Beaupre who resigned last week. Captain Mahoney has been with the patrol since it was formed in 1921, according to Gen. Daniel Needham, new Commissioner of Public Safety, when he announced the appointment last night. In the past seven years, General Needham said, as a lieutenant he has commanded each of the four troops of the patrol.

Captain Mahoney's duties began this morning. He will start immediately to prepare charges against other officers and members of the patrol who are scheduled for discharge because of an investigation of the past three months. But in accepting this new post, it was explained, he places himself on six months' probation.

Work Army Bill Speeding on Way To the President

House Takes Up Measure With Expectation of Passage Today

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Part one of President Roosevelt's unemployment relief program, a bill to permit enlistment of a civilian work army of 250,000, was rushed in the House today along a road cleared by collapse of the opposition. Final passage tonight is forecast.

Its passage by the Senate late yesterday without even the formality of a roll call vote, and within three hours after it was taken up, provided striking evidence of the temper of Congress on the unemployment relief question. Many members did not believe the reforestation plan would work, but they were willing to give it a show.

The House waited for the Senate to pass the bill in order that they might take it up as amended by the upper chamber and pass it in the same form, making it unnecessary for a conference to compromise differences. If amendments are shut off in the House, which probably will be the case, it can be sent to the President for his signature tonight.

While the House rushed ahead with the reforestation bill the second part of the Roosevelt relief program, in the form of $500,000,000 authorization for direct relief grants to states, was waiting in the Senate for immediate consideration, and the third part, a public works program, was being shaped at the White House.

The reforestation bill, as explained in the Senate yesterday by Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, who as chairman of the Labor Committee had charge of it, will require about $140,000,000 to place a maximum of 250,000 unemployed in work battalions on the public domain. The funds are to come out of unobligated appropriations for public works, all of which have been held up since the Roosevelt Administration came into office.

Uneasiness over this delay in construction of public works already authorized was responsible for most of the debate in the Senate yesterday preceding final passage of the measure. Senator L. J. Dickinson, (R.) of Iowa, was particularly concerned lest it meant that money intended for buildings to be built at prevailing wage scales was to be diverted to the "dollar-a-day" workers in the forest camps.

Largely to allay this apprehension an amendment was put in limiting the life of the measure to two years. Other amendments prohibiting use of funds under the bill for purchase of land, except contiguous areas, was also accepted as a concession to the fear of Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, that under the original terms it would be possible "to take food out of the mouths of the hungry and pay it over to a lot of real estate dealers."

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Things Present

Some practical ideas on a united Europe, by a man whose position should add weight to his words, appear on the Editorial page.

What is perhaps the only interview Temple Bailey ever gave appears on the Women's Activities—Home Making page.

Mary Herbert's rendering of Psalm 139 is a beautiful paraphrase. Home Forum page.

Speaking of the Psalms, the Hebrew words which appear as division headings in Psalm 119 are explained in the Word a Day. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a selection of the best cartoons of the week, and another Editor's Puzzle.

Bondholders Find 'Guarantee' Fades Under Stringency

Ban on Payment of First Mortgage Bonds Ties Up Millions in Savings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Thousands of holders of guaranteed first mortgage bonds here are being affected by a ruling by Mr. George S. Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance, that all payments of interest and principal on the securities they hold has been stopped save in instances where the owner of the property on which the mortgage is outstanding meets his obligations.

As the "guaranteed" nature of these securities has been emphasized to purchasers for decades, owners of them had come to regard them as impregnable investments. Hence their dismay at finding that the companies' assurances that payments on the bonds would be met whether mortgagors defaulted on their obligations or not have vanished into thin air.

Confronting this outlook, which affects many charitable institutions whose funds are invested in the securities, as well as thousands of private individuals whose savings of a lifetime are tied up in these "guaranteed" bonds, a group of men widely known for their public spirit, integrity and devotion to public interest have formed a committee to represent the bondholders and are inviting all persons who have investments in these securities to cooperate with them.

Billions in Bonds Issued

The Guaranteed Mortgage Securities Protective Committee, as this new organization is called, is headed by Mr. Richard Washburn Child, formerly United States Ambassador to Italy. Judge Moses H. Grossman, of the law firm, House, Grossman & Vorhaus, is counsel to the committee.

The vast importance of the public interest in the securities is evident from figures which show that about $3,500,000,000 of these bonds, issued by companies in this State, are now outstanding.

Many of the letters the committee is receiving are from the individuals who are harassed with the problem of seeing practically all their material resources so suddenly and unexpectedly disappear. One woman wrote that she had invested all her spare cash for 30 years in guaranteed mortgage bonds and now, at 73 years of age, has no other source of income.

"Why did the company advertise that 'whether we get our money or not, you will get yours' if it was not true?" some of the letters ask. One

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Court Sideswipes Cincinnati Statute Book—Laws All Gone

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29 (AP)—Cincinnati today, its officials feared, was a city without laws except those in its six-year-old charter.

The State Supreme Court ruled an assessment ordinance was invalid because it was not published in a "newspaper of general circulation." The city council, fearing the ruling was applicable to every statute published only in the city bulletin, since 1927, prepared to reënact them all.

Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt, however, expressed the informal opinion many statutes might be upheld if submitted for individual rulings. The court, he said, had passed on "only one Cincinnati ordinance."

Attorneys here advised reënactment of the ordinances on the ground the city otherwise might be subject to thousands of suits. Several motorists already have won dismissal of traffic violation charges on the plea the ordinance under which they were arrested was improperly published.

Cuba Gives Special Powers to Machado

HAVANA, March 29 (AP)—The Cuban Senate yesterday voted to give President Machado far-reaching powers to deal with the present economic situation.

In a 24-hour meeting which began at dawn Monday, and which was interrupted only by recesses for committee work, the upper house unanimously adopted these proposals:

The President's measure declaring two-year moratorium on mortgage foreclosures. The bill was amended only in four unimportant particulars.

A resolution authorizing the executive to suspend "payment of the capital of the public debt, both internal and external and to negotiate and arrange new terms for amortizing the capital of those debts."

A resolution granting the executive power to revise and modify tariffs. The resolution sets forth that this authority is an extension of that contained in the law of Feb. 9, 1926.

The Senate then sent to its codifying committee another measure drafted in the palace granting two years for the payment of delinquent taxes. The bill provides for payment of those obligations in installments along with regular taxes.

Bronze Age Cist Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scot.—A cist believed to date to the Bronze Age has been unearthed on a farm in Longformacas parish. Its sides, floor and ends are composed of massive sandstone slabs but the top, if any existed, is missing. The cist is 47 inches long, 27 wide, and 14 deep.

'Let the Seller Also Beware' Roosevelt Says Demanding Control of New Securities

Roosevelt Fights Boom Tactics

The President's text follows:

I recommend to the Congress legislation for federal supervision of traffic in investment securities in interstate commerce.

In spite of many state statutes the public in the past has sustained severe losses through practices neither ethical nor honest on the part of many persons and corporations selling securities.

Of course, the Federal Government cannot and should not take any action which might be construed as approving or guaranteeing that newly issued securities are sound in the sense that their value will be maintained or that the properties which they represent will earn profit.

There is, however, an obligation upon us to insist that every issue of new securities to be sold in interstate commerce shall be accompanied by full publicity and information, and that no essentially important element attending the issue shall be concealed from the buying public.

This proposal adds to the ancient rule of caveat emptor, the further doctrine "Let the seller also beware."

It puts the burden of telling the whole truth on the seller.

It should give impetus to honest dealing in securities and thereby bring back public confidence.

The purpose of the legislation I suggest is to protect the public with the least possible interference to honest business.

This is but one step in our broad purpose of protecting investors and depositors.

It should be followed by legislation relating to the better supervision of the purchase and sale of all property dealt in on exchanges, and by legislation to correct unethical and unsafe practices on the part of officers and directors of banks and other corporations.

What we seek is a return to a clearer understanding of the ancient truth that those who manage banks, corporations and other agencies handling or using other people's money are trustees acting for others.

Revival of Trade Based on Practice Of Common Good

Forum Speaker Tells Club Women of Change in Industrial Theory

When industry discovers the methods through which to operate for the common good of all—providing work and good pay for everyone—greater prosperity will loom on the business horizon and will continue, Col. Benjamin Franklin, former president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, declared today.

Speaking at the Industrial Forum, conducted at the Hotel Statler by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Colonel Franklin said that industry has two fundamental purposes: first, the manufacture of constantly improved articles at increasingly lower prices, and second, to work for the common good by giving everyone jobs.

Industry, however, he said, has looked upon business as a means of making wealth, pointing out that many concerns are operating for the sole purpose of making profit, without thought of the workers.

"No lesson learned from the depression has been so great as that industry must operate for the common good, because we are discovering that if we fail to do so, industry itself fails," Colonel Franklin asserted.

Enormous Debt Piled Up

Colonel Franklin pointed out that governmental and private debts in the United States total approximately $200,000,000,000, thus delaying recovery. He said that to gain wealth, persons mortgaged their homes, their businesses and negotiated other loans to "play the stock market."

He declared that people as a whole have not known what wealth is. They have thought that paper in the form of stocks and bonds was wealth, that money was wealth. Instead, he said, wealth really consists of land, buildings and productive units.

Other speakers at the morning session of the Forum were: Mr. Frank H. Storms, of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston; Mr. Winthrop Carter, chairman of the Share-the-Work committee in New England; Dr. A. W. Gilbert, State Secretary of Agriculture; and Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, president of the federation.

Higher Advertising Standards

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaking this afternoon on "The New Deal in Retailing," predicted closer coöperation between retailer and consumer, the first order of which is a more careful study and understanding of consumer needs.

"One thing we have learned from our recent experience," he said, "is that cheapness is the most expensive thing the consumer buys and that satisfaction and cheapness can no more mix than oil and water.

"The new day will also witness higher ethical standards in advertising. The old maxim of 'Let the buyer beware' will give place to the new one, 'Let the seller beware' of false and misleading statements about the goods he sells."

Spanish Women to Vote First Time, April 23

MADRID, March 29 (AP)—Women, for the first time in the history of Spain, will be allowed to vote April 23 in municipal elections.

Plans have been completed to hold municipal elections everywhere to fill all posts, whether vacant or otherwise. It was previously planned to fill only vacancies.

Safeguarding Act Goes Far Toward Aiding Investors

Enables Government to Set Before People Definite Data

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—The following official analysis of the proposed federal securities act was prepared by Mr. Huston Thompson, financial adviser of President Roosevelt and former member of the Federal Trade Commission, with the approval of Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. The securities act, running to 35 pages, was not available itself when the President's message was sent to Congress.

The federal securities act is a bill to provide for the furnishing of information and the supervision of traffic in investment securities in interstate commerce.

Sections 1 and 2 contain the title of the bill and certain definitions on the following subjects:

"Security," "Person," "Sale," "Issuer," "Commission," (meaning the Federal Trade Commission which is to have jurisdiction under the bill); "Mortgage," "Title" and "Interstate Commerce."

Section 3 sets forth certain requirements in the matter of the sale and advertisement of securities in interestate commerce and forbids such sale or advertisement until information shall have been filed with the commission. This section covers the subjects of:

Sale and Transportation

(a) The sale or offer to sell domestic securities in interstate commerce;

(b) The advertisement of domestic securities through interstate medium including not only newspapers, circulars, magazines, but also radio;

(c) The physical transportation of domestic securities across state lines;

(d) The sale or offer to sell by persons or corporations of the securities of foreign governments in the United States.

Section 4 provides that the promoters, principal officers and directors of corporations shall sign the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Egyptian Mystery Solved by Chemist

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The mystery of Egyptian craftsmanship which could produce silver plating without the use of electricity has been solved by Prof. Colin G. Fink, of the department of chemical engineering of Columbia University.

For years natural scientists have been wondering how metal objects discovered in the region of the Nile could possibly have been given their coat of silver plating, thinner than a human hair, in spite of their ignorance of electricity.

"The first discovery we made," he said, "was that the plating is not silver. It is a coating of antimony, which looks like silver. But even then, the main problem remained unsolved."

After he had spent a year in research, Professor Fink said that he and his assistants discovered the secret. The Egyptian craftsmen made a mixture of antimony sulfide, sodium chloride, vinegar and powdered meteoric iron. When it was applied it appeared as true silver.

Straus Is French Minister

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Mr. Jesse I. Straus, New York merchant, was sworn at the State Department yesterday as Ambassador to France. He plans to spend about a week at the department, becoming acquainted with his new duties. After which he will return to New York and sail in three weeks or so.

Seeks Power to Protect Investors—First Step in Four-Point Move

Rail Coördinating Plan Soon to Ensue

Measure Provides True Data Be Filed With Federal Board Before Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—"Caveat vendor"—"let the seller beware," is the essence of a 35-page bill and a characteristic brief special message sent by President Roosevelt to Congress today in his promised reform of unbridled and irresponsible security selling.

By effective penalty, the burden of telling the truth about the stock he is marketing is put squarely on the seller. Publicity is the dynamite involved. Before securities can be put on the market in interstate commerce, the seller must lodge with the Federal Trade Commission full, true information respecting them. The Federal Government in no sense guarantees the stock. But it records, and makes available to the purchaser, information which if faulty subjects the promoter to criminal penalty.

Moreover, all advertisements for the sale of such securities in interstate commerce must carry definite informative facts that will put the purchaser on notice. Instead of placing the whole burden on the ill-informed investor under the ancient theory of "caveat emptor," that well-known pretense of the confidence man is turned inside out.

Coins a New Doctrine

President Roosevelt has given a new axiom to American stock selling, and indeed to business in general. Henceforth the watchword and code, to be enforced by rigid penalty, will be "caveat vendor."

The federal legislation is to supplement many state statues which have proved ineffective. Thus the interstate commerce method is employed to catch the shady dealer. Today's announcements destroys rumors that the Interstate Commerce Commission was to be abolished or amalgamated. Rather, its protective and regulatory functions will be enormously expanded.

And the President seeks to bring a more fundamental truth back into finance. He says, in an eloquent concluding phrase in his message to Congress, "What we seek is a return to a clearer understanding of the ancient truth that those who manage banks, corporations and other agencies handling or using other people's money are trustees acting for others."

The fiduciary fundamental is what President Roosevelt aims to reconstruct—to recapture the now somewhat disused idea that whoever uses somebody else's money is standing in a fiduciary capacity.

First Stage in Drive

Today's message and bill are only the first stage in a four-point drive against peddling of shady stock. The other steps, also in the form of bills, will emerge at intervals of a week or 10 days, just as soon as the legal division of the Government can draft them.

The second step will be a measure to regulate and supervise the buying and selling of all property dealt with on exchanges.

The third stage will be an attempt to establish by law the fiduciary position of officers and directors of corporations and their subsidiaries. President Roosevelt seeks to establish and buttress the fact that officers and directors are the trustees of the stockholders, not a dictatorial group in the ether far removed from John Citizen who has bought 10 shares.

And the final stage will be a measure regulating banks, divorcing their stock-buying and selling affiliates, along the lines proposed by Mr. W. W. Aldrich. Supplementarily, the President intends to separate commercial from trust banking.

Railroad Bill to Follow

Perhaps all four of the further reform stages will not be ripened before the special session ends. Certain it is that the main steps will be taken, and that soon rigid enforcement will be carrying out the tenets now proposed for law.

Along with this program, it became known at the White House today, will be the railroad reorganization bills. It was confirmed from the highest authority that there will be an office of federal coördinator to bring together all the railroad lines of the country, and under him division coördinators. At some time, all forms of transportation may be similarly unified.

This vast regulatory program will take place, President Roosevelt plans, without expense to the taxpayer and Federal Government. The coördinators will operate through very small staffs, and just as state banks or insurance companies pay for banking and insurance departments in states, so it is planned to make the railroads themselves pay for the planning and coördination they are to receive.

Within a week, perhaps, the first official details of the railroad bill will be ready. Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, with the close collaboration of his intimate ally, Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, has charge of the program.

Need Pointed Out For Charts to Be Business Guides

Special Librarians Hear Wide Field Lies in Industrial Research

Importance of the use of statistical charts to lay courses of business as sea charts are used to steer courses of ships, was stressed last night by Mr. Roswell F. Phelps, director of statistics, Massachusetts department of labor and industries. Mr. Phelps addressed the monthly meeting of the Boston chapter, Special Libraries Association at the State House, on "Business without a fly-wheel."

The speaker pointed out the need for research departments for different business groups. These, he said, in turn could work together under a general head and discuss the problems of their respective groups which are interwoven.

In education, Mr. Phelps declared, there have been planned developments, but in business, people have just gone ahead without such plans which have resulted in business turnovers.

Referring to a certain manufacturing town, he said that a survey of industrial concerns revealed that while they had been making money, they had not been paying living wages to their employees. In other words, he said, they were making money for their investors and not for their workers. Such a concern, he declared, is a liability and not an asset to the community in which it is established.

Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts commissioner of labor and industries, also spoke to the librarians declaring that a national minimum wage law and standardization of working hours would solve most of the present labor difficulties in the country. He also urged reduction of overcapitalization and refinancing of mortgages.

Members of the association voted to form a Boston chapter of the newspaper group of the Special Libraries Association which will enable those librarians who work with newspapers to discuss their problems.

Members appointed to form the executive board of this group were: Miss Blanche L. Davenport, librarian of The Christian Science Monitor, chairman; Miss Mary E. Prim, editor of the Librarian, the Boston Evening Transcript, secretary; and Mr. William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe.

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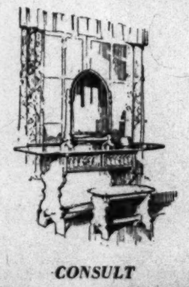

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Woodin Broadens Power Over Banks

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Broader powers by conservators operating state and national banks was granted yesterday by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, in a regulation issued under the President's bank holiday proclamation.

Under the new regulation, a conservator will have the authority to determine exactly how the bank will operate, and if he believes its condition warrants a withdrawal of a certain percentage of the deposits by the depositors he can order that permitted.

Thus in a case of a closed bank if the conservator believes it could operate with a 15-per cent restriction on withdrawals he would have authority to permit such withdrawals subject only to the President's proclamation prohibiting withdrawals of gold and money for hoarding.

Events Tonight

Japan Society of Boston: Reception in honor of His Excellency Yosuke Matsuoka, 28 Newbury Street, 8.

Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service: "Fine Arts in Religion" program, Fox Hall, 20 Mount Vernon Street, and Robinson Chapel, 72 Mount Vernon Street, beginning 5.

Siro Association: Annual cabaret and dance, Dorchester Manor, Dorchester, 8:30.

Macdowell Club: Choral concert, soloist, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Boston University: Opening recital in student series by Miss Ellen M. Christensen, pianist, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Discussion Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Harvard University: Speaking for Lee Wade prize and Boylston prizes, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Cambridge, 8. Open to public.

Vesper George School of Art: Lecture, "Modern Lines and Types in Dress Design," by Evelina M. Jackson, stylist and illustrator, 42 Botolph Street, 8. Open to public.

Sons of the American Revolution: Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Radcliffe Musical Association: Concert, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 8.

Hasty Pudding Club show, Hasty Pudding Theater, Cambridge, 8:30.

Bull Terrier Club: Meeting, University Club, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 8:30.

Music

Azassiz House, Cambridge—Radcliffe Musical Association, 8:00.

Events Tomorrow

Charlotte Cushman Club: Dramatic and musical program, Marlborough Street, 10:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture, "Understanding America," by Dr. Henry Russell Stafford, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Y. W. C. A. International Institute: Swiss afternoon, 190 Beacon Street, 3.

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture, "Buddhist Art and the Far Eastern Trade Routes," by Mr. Langdon Warner, Fogg Art Museum, 4. Open to public.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated books, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting of Science and Dramatic Clubs, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 3:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue - Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets — Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through April 1.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 1.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue — Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Photographs by Dr. Eliot F. Porter and Dr. Charles V. Seastone. Through April 1.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by Contemporary Artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Brick Oven Tavern, 40 Joy Street—Water colors of Cape Cod by Maurice Biscoe, miniatures by Genevieve M. Thomas.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Through April 8.

Attleboro Museum of Art—Wall hangings by Marion Pierce Carter, oils by Florence Giviens, water colors by Rowena Brown Rice, sculpture by Harold Nelson Piel.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder tonight; minimum temperature tonight near 30; moderate to gentle northwest winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing by Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	36	52	Montreal	34	36
Bismarck	38	60	Nantucket	34	46
Boston	35	52	New Orleans	60	78
Buffalo	26	32	New York	36	46
Calgary	32	54	Norfolk, Va.	36	64
Charleston	54	76	North Platte	54	66
Chicago	34	40	Philadelphia	36	52
Cincinnati	34	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	82
Denver	44	70	Pittsburgh	28	40
Eastport, Me.	32	44	Portland, Me.	36	44
Hatteras	46	66	Raleigh	44	68
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Mar. 28	70		St. Louis	42	58
			St. Paul	38	50
Helena, Mont.	38	60	Salt Lake City	32	68
Huron, S. D.	44	62	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville	60	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	66
Kansas City	56	64	Seattle	40	48
Key West	74	78	Tampa	62	78
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	34	56
Memphis	52	68	Wichita, Kan.	62	74
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	44	68

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 29.
B—Maximum March 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:24 p. m., Thursday 1:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

Boxer Money Goes To Complete Big Trans-China Road

New Railway Section Will Form Link Between Peiping and Canton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A major constructive enterprise, of incalculable importance to China, is made possible by the decision of the board of trustees of the British Boxer indemnity funds to make a loan of £4,080,000, two-fifths of the total amount at the board's disposal, for completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, linking Canton by direct rail with Hankow and Peiping, and forming one of the greatest transcontinental railways in the world.

The loan is to be applied by the Chinese Ministry of Railways to build 273 miles of railway through the heart of China, from Shiu-kwan in Kwangtung Province, to a little town in Hunan which is the present terminus of the northern section. The Ministry undertakes to pay interest at 5 per cent, guaranteeing an annual income from the loan of $3,500,000 silver to be used for education in China.

Completion of the gap between southern and northern sections of the Canton-Hankow railway will mean the end of a series of attempts to build this line, the first of which was begun before the beginning of the present century. The enterprise may have political importance in joining south and central China by rail.

The British portion of the Boxer indemnities was returned to China a few years ago with the understanding that it should be used for educational purposes, but that loans might be made at the board's discretion for "constructive enterprises" in China, if interest and principal eventually were devoted to education. A large sum has accumulated from Boxer payments, which is immediately available for the loan now approved. The payments continue until 1944.

Considering the existing strained relations between Canton and Nanking, it is believed significant that the Nanking Ministry should ask for and guarantee a loan for an enterprise which will be as useful to South China as to the central government. It is conceivable that coöperation upon building this railway may be the opening wedge in establishing more friendly relations between North and South.

The loan makes available for purchase of materials in Great Britain the sum of £1,600,000, and in addition £700,000 in cash for operating expenses. A bond issue of £1,200,000 will be floated with the approval of the Indemnity Board, which guarantees payment. The Ministry of Railways granted a lien on other properties to secure the loan.

Plans for a Canton-Hankow trunk railway were made in 1897. In 1904 an American syndicate began construction, but for various reasons abandoned the work. A Chinese company then was organized to build the southern section, and succeeded in completing 140 miles, from Canton to Shiukwan, a short distance from the Kwangtung border. Funds then were exhausted.

In 1911 the former Manchu Government obtained a loan of £6,000,000 from British interests, known as the Hukuang loans, to build the northern section, from Hankow southward into Hunan. After 417 kilometers of this 900-kilometer section was finished, to a point near Changsha, the funds ran out. A gap between the two sections of 273 miles has never been completed.

This railway is only one of many constructive enterprises in China for which money has been provided by the remitted portion of the British Boxer indemnities. The interest of all such loans is devoted to educational purposes. British, American and other Boxer indemnities have thus become a principal factor in constructive and cultural enterprises in China.

Music

Tuesday Symphony

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky brought his Tuesday historical series of concerts down to the Strauss of "Also Sprach Zarathustra." Leading up to this peak of late nineteenth-century Romanticism were Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture and the Third Symphony of Brahms, in F major. All these items have figured in the subscription programs of the Friday and Saturday series this season, and have been sufficiently commented on in this place. Except for the doubtful pitch of the organ in the Strauss, the performances were vital and vigorous. The very large audience was enthusiastically appreciative.

Boston Art Notes

Carved Birds

For the first time, the work of Mr. Francis G. Shaw is exhibited. The display at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street cannot fail to appeal to the taste of and evince enthusiasm from every visitor. Mr. Shaw is a portrayer of birds, combining the arts of carving and painting to achieve his end.

The bodies are carved from a small block of wood: wings, eyes, beaks are affixed. Mr. Shaw aims at a fairly literal rendering, so that the bird is unmistakable from its measure, shape, striping, mottling, and variegated coloring. However, he does not struggle to vie with the taxidermist; he uses the artist's license to suppress details, and enhance shapes. He sustains the artistic approach, looking out for masses, for flow of line, for dominant curves. He accents those essentials which are birdlike, peculiar to feathered creatures.

Among Mr. Shaw's subjects there may be seen the piping plover, the turnstone, the Hudsonian curlew, the sandpiper. The lively portrayal makes us wonder why those who depict men and women do not convey the same animated qualities, why they become so somber and dull when confronted with the human visage. Down the ages, in all worthwhile eras of art development, the bird and the animal have fared the better in the hands of the artist. Probably the detached, impersonal attitude makes concentration easier. It is a question worth pondering.

Guild of Boston Artists

Mary Brewster Hazelton is exhibitor at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. Portraits abound, and an occasional landscape lends variety to the display.

Aptly this painter records her subjects, generally full figure in comfortable postures. Her craftsmanship is tidy, conventional, conscientious. Her brushwork is close in rendering the details of the countenance, generalized in costume and accessories. Quiet prevails, for she makes no effort to dramatize or exaggerate the charms of any of her sitters.

Her landscapes reveal a certain freedom and airiness wanting in the portraits. She leans toward the Renoiresque mode, and happily so. The landscape is free of a tension which seems to grip her while she portrays people.

D. A.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, songs and patter.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings."
7:30 "Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 New England Ice Dealers banquet program.
8:55 "Dramas from Real Life."
9:00 NBC, Adventure of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 American Legion Program; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 NBC and local dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Soloist and organ.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Guy Vito's Entertainers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Experimental program.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Spinozo Paeff, violinist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 NBC, Josef Lhevinne, pianist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Dinner in honor of Elihu Thomason; speakers.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Fantasy in Sound."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
6:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Laprel Male Quartet.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsbdy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS and local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 "Behind the Mike"; sketch.
8:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Dramatic program.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS dance music.

WIDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, guitarist.
5:15 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Music; studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
2:35 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC and local programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; studio.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Walter Smith's Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Army Band.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth LaCour, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.
Jules A. Reitz, Park Ridge, Ill.
I. A. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
James E. Wood, Boston, Mass.
J. Harris, Boston, Mass.
May Kaylor, London, Eng.
Marie Kenyon, Westminster, London, Eng.
Mrs. Bertha Miner Cullen, Allenton, R. I.

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Inserting Last Link In New Chinese Line

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING-CANTON RAILWAY
Map Shows Course of Great North-South Transcontinental Road With Unfinished Section Between Shiukwan and Changsha Indicated by Broken Line.

Movies Still Closed By Cleveland Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29—First and second run movie theaters have been dark two weeks, and the neighborhood houses longer, due to the demands of the proprietors for a 25 per cent cut in operators' wages and the use of one instead of two men in each booth. Efforts of the Mayor to bring the contending parties to agreement have been unavailing.

Union leaders report they offered to accept a cut of 20 per cent and negotiate the 5 per cent, but say the owners would not consider it. Merchants are feeling the effects of the closing on their business. Some exhibitors are afraid the public will lose the habit of movie-going if the shows do not resume soon.

Brookline Taxpayers Set Up Association

Brookline translated its demands for economy into a taxpayers' association at a meeting last night. Mr. Charles F. Rowley was elected chairman of the new association and Mr. Gorham Dana was chosen secretary.

Reduction of educational costs were urged. Such reductions were deplored by several who decried the continual attacks upon the public schools. Readjustment of real estate values, appointment of a purchasing agent to have general supervision of all town purchases, and consolidation of the park, water and engineering departments into a single Board of Public Works were among the other economy measures discussed at the meeting.

Bird Urged to Act As Milk Executive

In order to stabilize the milk industry Mr. Reginald W. Bird, one of New England's leading authorities on the milk situation, has been asked to become milk administrator, according to Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, state commissioner of agriculture. The move to name Mr. Bird as administrator is the result of the perilous situation in which the milk industry of New England now finds itself, Dr. Gilbert explained.

Mr. Bird has indicated, Dr. Gilbert said, that he would accept the position only on condition that the entire matter is adjusted in a manner that will place the industry on a permanently sound basis.

"Those closely in touch with the milk situation," Dr. Gilbert declared, "know that the appointment of Mr. Bird would be an ideal one, as he has already won commendation many times in the past for his efficiency and effectiveness in bringing about stabilization in former emergencies. While his own business is manufacturing, he has for years made an intensive study of the milk question even to the extent of conducting a large dairy farm himself." As a result, he has formulated many practical ideas, Dr. Gilbert said, "which have been hailed as the solution of stabilization of the milk industry."

Wage Cut to Affect Pensions Schedule

City employees eligible for pensions must apply at once if they expect to get them under the basic salary scales now being paid, Mayor James M. Curley announced through the Budget Commissioner yesterday. Effective April 1, pensions will be paid on a lower salary schedule.

The proposed retrenchment in city salaries is permitted by action of the Legislature, and, according to the Mayor, is prompted by the bankers who have been demanding a reduction in city expenses through pay cuts if they are to loan money to the city at a rate of interest believed fair by the Mayor and his fiscal advisers.

It was said at City Hall yesterday that the Boston Finance Commission would recommend the discharge of 1000 city employees as one of the first economy moves. They will also urge, it is believed, abandonment of the Franklin Park Zoological Gardens and the South Boston Aquarium, which would effect a savings of $55,000 a year.

Maine House Rejects Retail Sales Tax Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 29 (AP)—The Maine House of Representatives yesterday turned down a proposed 1 per cent sales tax on retail sales and then accepted a favorable report on a measure to raise revenue by charging chain stores a "license fee."

There was no record vote on the sales tax measure, the favorable report of the Committee on Taxation mustering only a few "ayes" when its acceptance was moved. The unfavorable report was then accepted.

Mortgage Rates Cut By Rhode Island Bank

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (AP)—The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company of this city yesterday announced that effective May 1 interest rates on all Rhode Island mortgages in good standing held by the bank would be reduced to 5 per cent. Rates hitherto have ranged up to 6 per cent, the bulk of mortgages carrying the 6 per cent charge.

The state bank commissioner on June 30, 1932, reported that this institution had $17,461,577 outstanding in Rhode Island real estate loans.

Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.
Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Thomson Honored On His Anniversary

Natural scientists, engineers and educators are gathering today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Elihu Thomson, dean of electrical engineers, whose many inventions are milestones in the progress of American industry. The program includes a scientific conference as well as an exhibition of many of Dr. Thomson's most important inventions and a dinner at which he will be the guest of honor this evening.

The celebration this afternoon includes learned discussions on the historical development of the applications of electricity, modern theories and present trends of research.

The exhibition of Dr. Thomson's most significant inventions is located in the west lounge of Walter Memorial and will be open for guests today and for the public beginning tomorrow and continuing to Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. The dinner this evening will be presided over by Dr. Karl Compton, president of the institute. Guest speakers will include Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. George B. Cortelyou, president of the Edison Electric Institute.

British Court Drops Three Spy Charges

LONDON, March 29 (AP) — The court-martial of Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart was concluded yesterday with acquittal of the defendant on three charges of attempting to gather military information. The acquittal was in keeping with instructions of the judge-advocate in summing up the case.

The remainder of the court's findings, however, were reserved for submission to higher military authorities. Lieutenant Baillie-Stewart had been charged on 10 counts in all.

In previous courts-martial a verdict in this form has meant a failure to acquit on charges in which acquittal was not specified. Some time may elapse before the entire finding in the case becomes known. Military rules prescribe the referring of the case to higher authorities.

Maine's Beer Content Awaits Court Decision

AUGUSTA, Me., March 29 (AP)—Maine, oftentimes called "the birthplace of prohibition" today had a law, effective July 1, unless a referendum is invoked, legalizing beer of an alcoholic content yet to be determined by Supreme Court ruling.

The measure, enacted in the House yesterday, went through the Senate in short order this morning and was signed by Gov. Louis J. Brann a few minutes before noon.

A referendum is expected to be initiated by prohibition leaders who said they could easily obtain the necessary 10,000 signatures of voters.

Definition of what is legal beer must wait for a decision of the State Supreme Court, because of the elimination of the defining clause in the present statute. The sponsors believe the court may be expected to follow such ruling as the United States Supreme Court may make.

Air Conditioning By Ice Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 29—Important developments in the use of ice for air conditioning during the coming season were predicted last night by Mr. L. S. Davis of Boston in an address before members of the New England Ice Dealers' Association, now in convention at the Hotel Kimball. There is great promise, he said, not only in the pre-cooling of trains in the yards before their departures, but in smaller installations for homes, stores and offices as well.

Mr. Leroy Barrett of Leominster, president of the association, said that this organization had made a marked increase in membership during the past year as well as an excellent showing in maintaining salaries, wages and meeting operating expenses while adding new activities. Uniforming of icemen and delivery of ice in canvas bags were mentioned as some of the recent innovations. More than 60 new plants for making ice were built in New England last season, it was pointed out.

Among the new officers elected at the meeting were: Mr. E. A. Davenport of Somerville, treasurer and Mr. Charles McCarthy of Brockton, secretary.

Ally to Banks Seen In Public Opinion

Public opinion is the force which can bring essential changes in the banking system today, Mr. Frederick A. Carroll, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, said at a meeting of the Aleppo Temple Shrine at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, yesterday. The speaker blamed outworn banking systems for the recent bank situation.

"Public opinion can bring about results," Mr. Carroll declared. He said, however, that it should be directed by men who think impartially and soundly on the problem that must be overcome."

Boston Lawyer to Head Maritime Association

Mr. Albert T. Gould, admiralty lawyer, has been elected chairman of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to succeed Mr. Gerrit Fort. Mr. Robert G. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co. was elected vice-chairman.

Mr. Gould has a wide acquaintance in maritime circles along the Atlantic seaboard, having played an important part in efforts to build up the commerce of the port of Boston during the past decade. Mr. Stone has long been associated with the chief coastwise lines along the Atlantic coast.

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Roosevelt Makes First Big Slash In Government Cost

President Cuts 15 Per Cent From Pay of All Government Employees

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—The first of what will be a rapid-fire series of economy slashes, cramming into some four days of spectacular presidential decrees a government saving of more than $750,000,000, came last night when President Roosevelt cut the pay of all federal employees, including the army and navy, by 15 per cent.

The next step is a similar, but much more complicated, cut in compensations received by war veterans who were not disabled in service. Both slashes will be strikingly evident in the pay checks received by millions of individuals on April 15, since they are effective as from April 1.

The 15 per cent cut on federal employees' salaries is expected to save $40,000,000 before the fiscal year is out, and in the year 1933-34 about $230,000,000. The slash in veterans' compensation is planned to save nearly $500,000,000 alone. President Roosevelt is likely to increase, rather than decrease, the savings which were estimated when the economy bill, giving him sole dictatorial power to effect the savings, was before Congress.

And this is not all. Reorganization of government bureaus is expected to save another $250,000,000, so that all told the savings in federal disbursements will have gone a long way in removing the $1,000,000,000 deficit estimated in the budget. Again the impossible is happening in Washington, with the President's savings going ahead of what he himself was estimating.

The cut in pay is the utmost the economy bill allows, and was possible only because the Department of Labor reported that living expenses in the six months ending December 31, 1932, were 21.7 less than the same period terminating June 30, 1928.

With costs in 1913 amounting to 100, the department reported that in 1928 they were 171, and at the end of 1932, were 133.9. The present pay cuts apply only to June 30, 1933, the end of the current fiscal year While the slash will certainly continue, it may be keyed to living costs in the first six months of 1933.

The cuts take the place of an 8 2-3 per cent reduction made by the last Administration, through its furlough plan, and exempting salaries under $1000. Now nobody is excepted, from the President down to the lowliest rookie in the army.

The White House's machine-gun fire of economy orders will come as rapidly as Mr. Lewis Douglas, director of the budget, can work out the details in his treasury office. It is hoped to get most of them into effect by April 1.

Drop in Liquor Sales, Nova Scotia Reports

HALIFAX, N. S., March 29 (AP)—Decrease of almost 25 per cent in sales of liquor through the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission during the last fiscal year is shown in the commission's annual report.

Premier Gordon Sidney Harrington declared it was fair to assume the decline in purchases, while partly due to economic conditions, represented also an actual decline in drinking among the people since the liquor control act came into force almost three years ago. Total sales of liquor dropped by $1,191,123 during the year, as compared with 1931. This figure represents a gallonage of 230,769. It covers the period from Oct. 1, 1931, to Sept. 30, 1932.

'Not So Funny,' Sophomore Says Of Shaw's Humor

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 29 (AP)—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who unblushingly admits he is one of the greatest masters in literature today, is en route to New York to discover a few additional facts about America.

The white-whiskered Irish dramatist sailed from San Pedro last night on the Empress of Britain. He is traveling by way of the Panama Canal and nearing the end of a round-the-world cruise.

While the hypercritical iconoclast left in his wake in southern California a number of screen celebrities who were impressed by his visit despite his caustic remark that he would return sometime and "show you how to make pictures," there was at least one person who had come in close contact with the dramatist who saw nothing unusual in Mr. Shaw's brief sojourn.

When the airplane carrying Shaw from the William Randolph Hearst ranch at San Simeon to Los Angeles was forced down on the beach yesterday near Malibu, Mr. George Gray O'Connor, a sophomore at the University of California at Los Angeles, happened along in his dilapidated automobile. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw accepted Mr. O'Connor's invitation for a bouncing ride to Malibu.

"Now that I think of it," said Mr. O'Connor, "I can't recall a cock-eyed thing said by Mr. Shaw that was really funny."

Just before the Empress of Britain sailed from the harbor, Mr. Shaw was asked:

"What did you see down here?"

"Nothing," he replied, "but rocks, grass, vegetables and Americans."

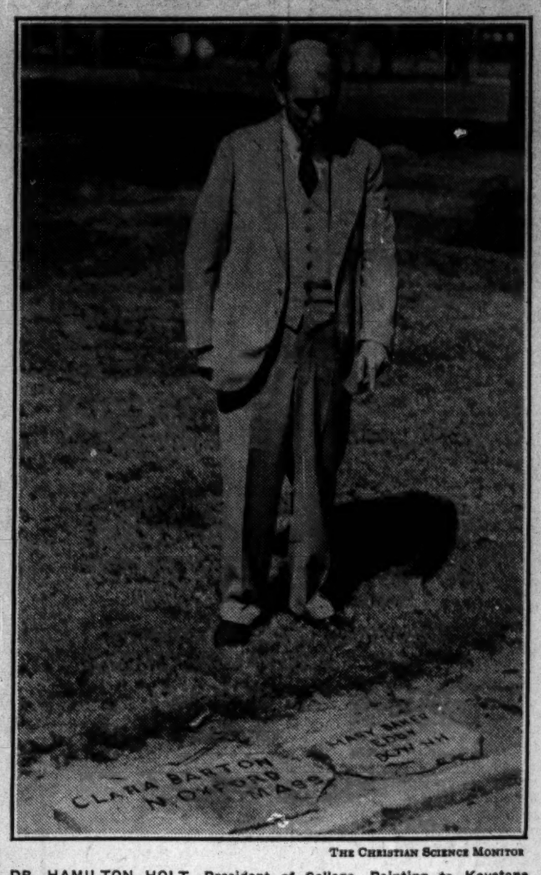
Vote Fraud Trials In New York Continue

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The trial of the second group of election inspectors charged with vote fraud here last November began in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court here today, following a mistrial of the first group of election officials, which ended in a jury disagreement yesterday. The four brought into court today were Nathan Silver, Fred Friedman, Louis Coolick, and Irving Martel, of the fifth election district of the Fourth Assembly district. They are charged with six felonies and a misdemeanor.

In the trial of the first group, composed of Lawrence Buckner, Benjamin Wallach, Hyman Margolin and Benjamin Leventhal, also of the Fourth Assembly district the jury, after a 19-hour debate, failed to agree and was discharged. The defendants were charged with sending fraudulent returns to the Board of Elections. They were released on $1000 bail each and will be called for trial later. The grand jury has returned indictments involving 115 persons charging them with vote frauds in the last election.

Mary Baker Eddy Honored In Rollins' Walk of Fame



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. HAMILTON HOLT, President of College, Pointing to Keystone From Old Well at Bow, N. H., Birthplace of Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Which Was Placed Beside Campus Pathway.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Park, Fla.

A Mary Baker Eddy stone, sent to Rollins College by The Christian Science Board of Directors at the request of Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins, has been laid in the memorial path which is known as the Rollins Walk of Fame. The stone is described as the keystone of the old well at Bow, N. H., where Mrs. Eddy was born.

This unique collection, which has been in existence only three years, now includes stones from the birthplaces or homes of 250 men and women celebrated not only in America but in Europe and Asia.

The Walk of Fame occupies a prominent place on the campus, connecting Carnegie Hall and Knowles Hall. The center of the Walk is widened to encircle a vivid mount of bamboo, clipped like a boxwood hedge. Here the memorials are set like flagstones in the path, with a friendly air of informality. The marble, granite, limestone and other rocks are not shaped and cut to a pattern. Few of the markers are smoothed, except where the letters are cut upon them. Few dates are on the stones, and sometimes only one name is given, as in the case of Israel Putnam's stone, which bears the simple inscription "Putnam, Brooklyn, Ct."

The Mary Baker Eddy stone is centered in the right-hand side of the walk. The stones near it are those of Jane Addams and Clara Barton. Directly across from Mrs. Eddy's stone, in the left side of the path, is centered the Abraham Lincoln stone, with those of other Presidents of the United States about it.

International Figures

Only five of the 31 Presidents of the United States are missing—the two Harrisons, Tyler, Buchanan and Harding. Authors, poets, statesmen, military leaders, artists, theologians, ambassadors, editors, explorers, educators, welfare workers, lawyers and judges, celebrated in international history as well as in American history, are represented by the stones constituting the remainder of the Walk.

One section has a nucleus of what President Holt hopes in time will become a complete representation of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Another is to be devoted entirely to the Chief Justices of the United States. Within the year it is hoped that the presidential section will be completed.

The Walk of Fame is the outgrowth of a private personal hobby Dr. Holt, several years ago, began to collect stones from the homes of his ancestors in order to make a path with them at his estate on picturesque Woodstock Hill, in Woodstock, Conn. Then his plan grew in scope and idea and he decided to have such a path at Rollins with stones from the homes of famous men and women.

The Walk began with 22 stones which were laid and officially dedicated as the first portion in the fall of 1929. The original collection represented, among others, George Washington, Longfellow, Daniel Webster, Calvin Coolidge and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Since then, it has grown at the rate of about 100 stones a year.

Notable Group

Stones from the homes or birthplaces of President Hoover, Woodrow Wilson, Lincoln, Edison and other celebrated figures in American history were added during the first year. A notable group was added during the second year of the Path's existence when stones from the homes of Shakespeare, Thomas Gray, Disraeli, George Eliot, Shelley, Edmund Burke and William Penn were brought back from Europe by President Holt.

The Shakespeare memorial was obtained by Dr. Holt's sister on a visit to Stratford-on-Avon. The stone, it is reported, came from the roof of a shed that had been demolished about 30 years ago to make room for a garden in which it was planned to plant a specimen of every flower mentioned in Shakespeare's works.

The Thomas Gray marker is described as a coping stone from the ivy mantled tower at Stoke Poges Church, close to the Manor House where Gray wrote "The Elegy in a Country Church Yard." Thus the most famous poem in the English language is recalled to those who view this coping stone from the "ivy mantled tower where the moping owl doth to the moon complain."

Disraeli's came from the garden of the rectory at his home, described as one of the most beautiful estates in England. Burke's came from his Beaconsfield home, a beautiful middle-class English country homestead. Shelley's stone was easily obtained when Dr. Holt opportunely went to Marlow, where a house occupied for a period by Shelley was being completely renovated and restored.

Whittier Stone

At about the same time there were added to the walk a John Greenleaf Whittier stone taken from Whittier's home in Haverhill, Mass., in which he was born and which is described in "Snowbound." Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, is represented by a stone from her former home in North Oxford, Mass. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America," is represented by a stone from the home in Andover, Mass., where he wrote the national anthem.

One of the most interesting groups is found in the Hispanic section, which contains 23 stones representing Columbus, Cervantes, Pizarro, Balboa, De Soto, Ponce de Leon, and other bright stars in the constellation of Spanish fame. These were obtained personally by Prof. A. J. Hanna on the Iberian peninsula.

Among the mighty Spaniards, Columbus naturally enjoys the first place of honor. From Palos, his point of embarkation, rather than from Genoa, his place of birth, however, came his marker, since it represents the accomplishment of Castile and Aragon. Another stone came from near-by San Lucar, whence the naturalized Spaniard Magellan sailed in 1519 to first navigate the globe.

There is, naturally, a great harvest of new stones every fall as a result of the personal activities of President Holt and his associates during the preceding summer. Stones which have been added during the last few weeks include one from the birthplace of Haroun Al Rashid, sent from Bagdad by the sister of a Rollins foreign exchange student from Irak.

Students, faculty and friends of the college have joined in this perpetual hunt for stones for the Walk of Fame. Many of the stones have been sent by students who have made it a rule, apparently, to try to get a stone from the home of a celebrated figure in their own communities when they return home for their summer vacations.

Thus a new form of "student activity" has been engendered in this gathering of stones. One former student, a Bostonian, took it upon herself to hunt for memorials this past summer while doing Long Island. The results of her searchings are that the Walk now has an addition inscribed "Walt Whitman, West Hills, L. I.," taken from his birthplace, and another inscribed "John Howard Payne, East Hampton, L. I.," extracted from the old windmill which, with the adjoining house, inspired, it is said, Mr. Payne's famous "Home, Sweet Home."

The collecting of these stones by Dr. Holt and others has involved fascinating hunts and adventures. It is not always easy to find and secure stones from such homes as those of Milton at Chalfont St. Giles; of Carnegie in Scotland; of Mark Twain and Nathan Hale in Connecticut; of Eugene O'Neill in Times Square, New York, and from the homes of the famous and elect. Strategy, subtlety, persuasion, kindness and enthusiasm have been necessary to the task.

Record of Stones

An attempt has been made to put down accurately in a Walk of Fame Record Book what transpired in obtaining each stone. Some day the story of these novel adventures will be a fascinating document.

A somewhat interesting sidelight on the growth of the Walk is the report that President Holt has had to exercise a gentle form of censorship in accepting offers of new stones. More than one offer has been declined on the ground that the person represented is not sufficiently famous to join the select celebrities in the memorial.

Many of the stones have come by special invitation from President Holt or his associates. Among these is the Mary Baker Eddy stone, and quite recently, a stone from the home of Sir Wilfred Grenfell in St. Anthony, Newfoundland. The Grenfell stone, it is interesting to note, came from St. Anthony on the International Grenfell Association schooner, George B. Cluett, to Portland, Maine. Amusingly, Lady Grenfell reported to Dr. Holt by letter that "the customs did not at all like to let it into the country. They thought there was something concealed in it which should not be admitted."

Dr. Holt relates the following story: While editor of the Independent, he wrote to Mrs. Eddy requesting an article for the magazine. Not only was her compliance prompt and gracious, but the consequent sale of 70,000 extra copies of that issue came as a great surprise.

Peruvian Air Forces Stage Counter-Attack

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 29 (By U. P.)—Peruvian military planes staged a counter-attack on Guepi yesterday, bombarding the Colombian positions, the War Ministry announced. The Colombian troops, the announcement said, maintained possession of the village, which is within Peruvian territory, without difficulty.

Col. Roberto Rico, whose forces captured Guepi, announced that casualties in Sunday's battle totaled 14 killed—10 Peruvians and four Colombians. Twenty-four Peruvians, including Lieut. Teodoro Garrido Lecca, were taken prisoners.

Congress Scraps Its Former Ways Of Passing Bills

House Especially Adopts Direct Method Under Roosevelt's Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—What amounts to a revoluti in legislative procedure has taken place in Congress during the past two weeks.

Almost overnight methods and practices of the House of Representatives of the United States intrenched by more than a century of precedent have been swept aside. The present legislative body now astonishing the country by its whirlwind speed of action bears no more resemblance in its procedure to the already forgotten last "lame-duck" Congress of only three weeks ago than do the procedures of the present English Parliament resemble those of the Witenagemot of the ancient Britons.

The change does not apply so distinctly to the Senate. In that more self-conscious body tenacious adherence to independence of all leadership has preserved more continuity, but in the House older members are waking up to the realization that for the time being at least they are functioning under a new and unfamiliar system.

The mechanics of the new system bear a strong resemblance to party government as practised in nations having the parliamentary system. Congress in the past has been used to a hit or miss, individualistic type of legislative procedure.

Bills have originated with any member—whether of the party in power or the opposition. They have been molded in congressional committees, often with neither the assistance nor the approval of the administration. When completed, they may have represented vaguely a compromise of national interests, but they did not, for the most part, represent the partisan policies of the administration.

Now this is all changed. President Roosevelt decides a certain situation must be met by legislation. He calls his congressional leaders to the White House. They work out a bill for which they, as representatives of the party, assume responsibility. They take it back to the Capitol and defend it exactly as do ministers under the parliamentary form of government. It is almost as though Speaker Rainey and Majority Leader Byrns in the House and Senator Robinson in the Senate were ministers presenting and defending their party measures on the floor.

The bills are not individual measures backed by shifting coalitions as in the past. Instead they represent the party program on the success of which the party stands and will go the country at the next general elections for the approval or disapproval of the electorate.

They are being pushed through the House under more consistently rigid rules than have been employed in more than 100 years. All amendments have been shut off. Just as under parliamentary procedure in other countries the House has had the opportunity on party measures to vote only for or against. There has been no opportunity to amend.

Uppermost in the minds of many members of Congress is the question of how long the new order can last. Obviously it is founded on the tremendous influence of Mr. Roosevelt. When this wanes the House may return to its old methods. On the other hand, the success of the new system may so strongly recommend itself to future political generations, that it will be retained.

Right for Firms to Test Alcohol Fuel Expected

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Plans to permit several Illinois oil companies to test mixing alcohol with gasoline for motor fuel were announced March 27 by Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of industrial alcohol. He said agricultural coöperative groups had been conducting tests there for some time and handling the product on a nonprofit basis. The oil companies asked the same privilege, and Dr. Doran said he thought it was possible to permit the companies to conduct similar experiments.

Jury Finds Willard Innocent of Perjury

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Mr. Louis H. Willard, Bronx business man, today stands acquitted of a charge of perjury brought last April following his testimony against the public works commissioner of the Bronx, Mr. William J. Flynn, before the Hofstadter Legislative Committee during its inquiry into New York City's Tammany administration.

A verdict of acquittal was reached on the first ballot by a jury in General Sessions Court, and Judge Charles C. Nott Jr. discharged the prisoner, releasing him from the $2500 bail under which he has been since his indictment.

His attorney, Mr. Irving Ben Cooper, served on the legal staff of the city inquiry body.

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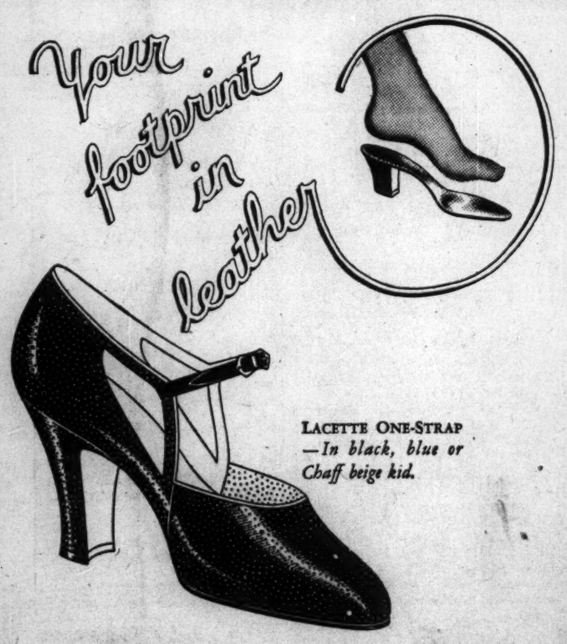

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Roosevelt Meets Stimson at Lunch And Talks It Over

Former State Secretary Ready to Give Result of Experiences

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—For what may be the first time in American history, a President lunched and consulted with the man who less than a month before was guiding the foreign policies of the nation under a Chief Executive of strikingly opposite politics. President Roosevelt today welcomed Mr. Henry L. Stimson back to Washington after his vacation in North Carolina, and had a long conference with him.

Mr. Stimson, it was who, though a stanch Republican and campaign opponent, brought President Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover together in the tense days before inauguration and election. His views on foreign policy were fully explained to the new President on several occasions. To date all of his positive policies have been continued, although many of the old Administration's negative foreign policies have been replaced by the "new deal."

But the incident of President Roosevelt and Mr. Stimson conferring over luncheon today was a novel and interesting note in American history, stressing once more that even in such stirring international times as these, continuity of foreign policy has become an established American tradition—without barring the door, naturally, to improvement.

Mr. Stimson's four years' experience, marked by three trips to Europe, and by an ever-increasing attention to pressing world problems, is clearly now put at the service of the new President. Above all, Mr. Stimson has marked himself out as a patriotic American citizen, and no pride of place entered into his guidance of the nation's foreign affairs. He still maintains his Washington residence, the baronial Woodley—for four years center of diplomatic contact—although he will soon go to his Long Island home. From either place, however, his abilities will be at President Roosevelt's call.

While it is not generally known, there is between Mr. Stimson and President Roosevelt a close personal liking, and it would surprise nobody in diplomatic circles here if the former Secretary of State's views often weigh heavily with the new Executive.

Policies for which Mr. Stimson was personally responsible and which President Roosevelt continues were the strong maintenance of treaty validity in the Far East as implemented by the non-recognition policy; investing the President with authority to join in an arms embargo, thus putting teeth into the Kellogg pact; a warm liaison with the League of Nations; liberalism toward Latin-America, etc.

Bondholders Learn Guarantee Dwindles

(Continued from Page 1)

letter was written in the large, unformed handwriting of a child, evidently at the dictation of a parent or other relative. All the communications show deep concern and appeal for any help the committee can give.

One investor told of having written recently to one of the companies which was considered among the strongest in that field asking for payment of a mortgage which had matured. She received from a vice-president of the organization a polite, but indifferent, letter saying that "at the moment I am unable to give you any definite date of payment."

Was This a Sop?

He closed his letter by saying that "most of our clients are not asking for full payment, but are only too willing to leave the major portion of their money for reinvestment." Whether the "only too willing" was a satire or was offered as consolation in good faith, the investor is still wondering.

Besides the letters, hundreds of persons who hold securities of the guaranteed mortgage companies call at the offices of the committee daily. On one day, Mr. Blinken interviewed about 1000 of these persons, he said.

Discussing what the committee hopes to accomplish, Judge Grossman told a Monitor correspondent that he and his associates had undertaken the work as a public duty and that they would bend all their efforts to handle the situation in as constructive a manner as possible.

"We will," he said, "do everything we can to protect the interests of the companies if they are honest in dealing with us. But we are facing a concrete problem—not an academic one—and the innocent must be protected against the avaricious. The companies must not seek to take advantage of the situation.

Uphold Moral Right

"The investors cannot be deprived of their moral rights. Sometimes an individual's legal rights may be transcended by the circumstances of a situation—may have to give way to a higher right. But a moral right must be upheld."

While legislation is under way in Albany to relieve the companies of obligations which they cannot meet in the existing situation, and the regulations of the superintendent of banking and the superintendent of insurance are, in effect, conserving the companies' interests, the bondholders have not had any say in these proposed adjustments.

The guaranteed mortgage companies have for some time been sending letters to clients asking for a reduction of interest from 5½ to 4 per cent and requesting that maturing obligations be extended for three years. Printed slips for the client's signature have been inclosed with the letters.

Buying a Pig in a Poke

But the client is asked to act upon the company's request without any information regarding its financial condition, the steps it is taking to conserve his interests, or any tangible evidence that the payments on his mortgage have not actually been made by the mortgagor.

The six very large guaranteed mortgage companies operating in New York City have outstanding guaranteed mortgages aggregating $3,500,000,000. The total capital and surplus of these companies at the beginning of 1933, from their own published reports, aggregates approximately $140,000,000. This capital is, for the most part, invested in mortgages and real estate, and a considerable item is represented by uncollected interest and amortization payments.

This is the situation which prompts the bondholders to inquire why their interests have not been properly protected. They recall that for the past 30 or 40 years the companies dealing in these securities have made huge profits.

"Why," the bondholders are asking, "was not some portion of those profits put aside to build up a fund that could be used as a reserve to back the much-advertised guarantees?"

'Going-to-the-Sun' Highway Honors Blackfeet Indians

WASHINGTON, March 29—As a tribute to the Blackfeet Indians, the magnificent scenic motor road through Logan Pass in Glacier National Park will be named Going-to-the-Sun Highway, according to a statement made March 26 by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

This action, the Secretary said, is in accordance with the policy adopted by the late Stephen T. Mather in 1916, the year the National Park Service was established, when three Blackfeet chieftains, Curly Bear, Wolf Plume and Bird Rattlers, visited him in Washington to request on behalf of their tribe that wherever possible only Indian names be given to features of Glacier National Park.

The new highway, which covers a distance of about 50 miles and connects the east and west sides of this great alpine region, will be thrown open to travel about the middle of July, Secretary Ickes stated, unless unusual weather conditions should prevent the necessary snow removal by that time.

Lack of appropriations has held up the surfacing of a 16-mile stretch of the highway between Logan Pass and St. Mary Lake, but the grading has been completed and the National Park Service will keep this section in the best condition possible under the circumstances, the Secretary said. The remainder of the road is first-class highway.

Arrests Follow Attack on Embassy

MEXICO CITY, March 29 (AP)—Twenty alleged Communists have been arrested for an attack on the American Embassy last Friday night in protest against the appointment of Mr. Josephus Daniels as Ambassador to this country. They will be deported to the penal colony on Marias Island.

Posters attacking Mr. Daniels appeared on walls in Mexico City yesterday. The posters were captioned "Out With Daniels," and they called him "the murderer of Azueta and Uribe." These men were Mexicans killed in the fighting when United States forces landed at Vera Cruz in 1914. At the time Mr. Daniels was Secretary of the Navy.

The posters were signed "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico Section of the Communist International." They called upon workers, farmers, students, soldiers and sailors and "all anti-imperialists in general" to rise up, overthrow the Government and force Mr. Daniels from Mexico.

Washington Surprised

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Attacks in Mexico City against Mr. Josephus Daniels as Ambassador to Mexico caused surprise yesterday among officials here. A noncommittal silence was the only reaction at the State Department.

Missouri Bone-Dry Law Declared Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 29—Missouri's bone-dry law will not be repealed—at least during this session of the State Assembly, according to Mr. Edward Keating, of Kansas City, Democratic floor leader of the House.

Although a repeal bill passed the Senate with the scant majority of one vote, Mr. Keating said he would see to it that the Senate bill was not removed from the House calendar for consideration.

"I would never consent to taking up the Senate bill," he said. "That bill repeals laws that have been on the statute books of Missouri for many years. It repeals laws which should remain on the statute books regardless of the anticipated repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I refer to such regulations as the prohibition of the sale of liquor near churches and schools and the sale of liquor to minors. When the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, if it is, the Missouri Legislature can enact laws in keeping with the change in the national prohibition laws, but I do not favor scrapping the entire State Act now."

Albany Republicans To Back Charter Bill

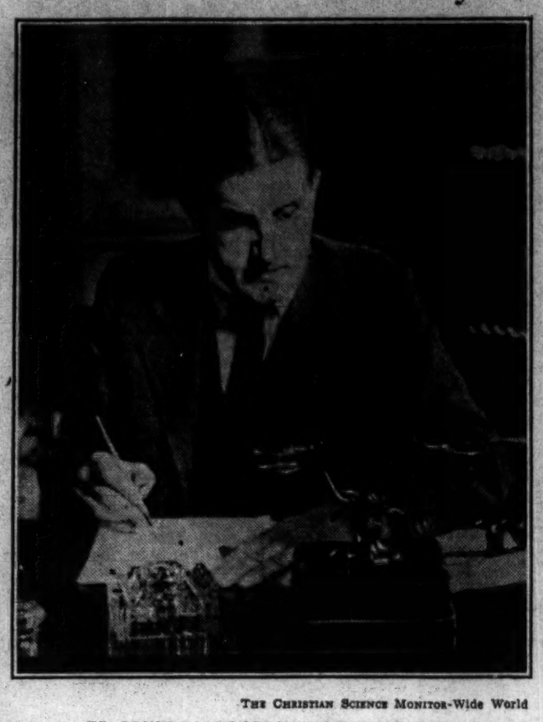
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29—Mr. Kingsland Macy, the Republican state chairman, announced here yesterday that the Republicans in the Legislature will support with their entire strength the Desmond-Moffatt bill, providing that the question of drafting a new charter for New York and other cities can be put up to the people at an election on a petition signed by 15 per cent of the voters.

Leaves Farm Board

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Mr. Sam H. Thompson, today announced his resignation as a member of the Federal Farm Board, effective April 1.

Hitler's Harvard Secretary



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

DR. ERNST FRANZ SEDGWICK HANFSTAENGL
Graduate of the American University in the Class of 1909 Takes Up Residence in the Reich Chancellery.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, has a valuable counselor on American affairs in the person of his confidential secretary, Dr. Ernst Franz Sedgwick Hanfstaengl.

He has been one of the Fascist leader's closest personal friends for 10 years. The secretary's mother was Catherine Sedgwick Heine, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Wilhelm Heine of the Fifth Army of the Potomac.

Dr. Hanfstaengl's long residence in the United States, his course at Harvard and his services with Herr Hitler for the last two years as adviser on matters dealing with the foreign press make him an unusually interesting figure in German affairs.

Official American Protest to Berlin Over Jews Unlikely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29 — Chances of congressional action, either to protest anti-Semitic agitation in Germany or to let down American immigration bars to German Jews wishing to come to the United States, dwindled today.

Opposition of the State Department and of the American Federation of Labor were understood on reliable authority to have effectively blocked any further action on pending measures to bring these two objectives about.

This was learned while the House Immigration Committee was holding a hearing on the Dickstein resolution to set aside State Department regulations which have had the alleged effect of keeping out of the United States relatives of persons legally residing in this country.

Although the situation in Germany was not specifically mentioned in the hearing, it was understood that its intention was to make it immediately possible for those Jews in Germany who have relatives in this country to emigrate here.

A large delegation of representatives of various American patriotic societies appeared in opposition to the resolution on the ground that it would be particularly inopportune during existing conditions of widespread unemployment to let down the immigration bars.

Danger of provoking further attacks on Jews in Germany by unfriendly action in Congress was understood to have been the reason advanced by State Department officials in requesting congressional leaders to hold up further action on the numerous resolutions now pending.

Protest in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 29 (U. P.)—Fifty thousand persons crowded into the Luna Park Stadium to listen to orators protest against "maltreatment and persecution" of Jews in Germany. The meeting was momentarily interrupted by a group of youths who shouted their disapproval of the gathering.

Jewish Rally in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 29 (AP)—A mass meeting of about 1000 Jews last night passed a resolution protesting alleged mistreatment of Jews in Germany by the Hitler régime.

Boycott in Saloniki

SALONIKI, Greece, March 29 (AP)—Jews here decided today to boycott German goods, especially motion pictures, as a protest against the alleged anti-Semitic activities of the German Government.

Argentine Jews Protest

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 29 (By U. P.)—Adherence of Jewish associations in Argentina to the protests in the United States and Great Britain against maltreatment of Jews in Germany was decided upon at a meeting of Jewish leaders March 27.

Glasgow 'Reds' Mar Welcome to Prince

GLASGOW, March 29 (AP)—A tour of Glasgow by the Prince of Wales was marred by several unpleasant incidents.

A man, allegedly a Communist, who was addressing a group at a corner, refused to halt his speech while the Prince was passing. Police took him off his platform to a police station.

When the Prince visited Saint Roch's Recreational Club, a window was smashed by stones thrown as the royal car drove up. Police were unable to locate those responsible.

This afternoon while the Prince was visiting a home for the jobless, Communists assembled in a side street near by, waving red flags and singing the Internationale. Police cleared them out and their place was taken quickly by another crowd singing "God Save the King."

The Prince came here on a three-day tour of unemployment centers in Scotland.

'Oiled' Gasoline Matches Advance In Motor Design

Chemists Review Progress Made in Lubrication for Higher Speed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—How chemists are keeping up with automobile designers in furnishing new kinds of oil suitable for the high-speed streamline models was disclosed here today before the American Chemical Society by Dr. Gustav Egloff, research oil chemist of Chicago.

Speaking before a symposium in petroleum, one of the society's 19 professional divisions, Dr. Egloff pointed out that the smaller rear axles required to insure road and body clearance in the lower body cannot be lubricated with ordinary petroleum in a satisfactory manner. "Now 'extreme pressure' lubricants, made up of blends of petroleum oils, saponified oils, lead soaps, and sulphur or sulphur chloride have been developed for such mechanisms."

Higher Speed; Less Fuel

"Oiled" gasoline, tested over 10,000,000 miles of roads, was found to step up motor power and cut fuel costs, according to Dr. Egloff. Gains of 4 to 8 per cent in gasoline mileage, increases in crankcase oil mileage up to 100 per cent, and reduced carbon formation were among the results of the road trials, he believed. The "oiled" gasoline, a fuel containing a minute amount of lubricating oil, also prevented freezing of piston rings and sticky valves, made for less valve grinding and lowered the "run-in" time on engines after overhauling, he said. This lubrication of gasoline, he said, is a practice being adapted to a wide general use from an obscure beginning as a process used primarily to tune up new motors. It reverses the old fundamental of automotive engineering which allowed a minimum of lubricating oil to reach the combustion cylinders during the operation of the motor.

Discovery of a new method of manufacturing motor oils was announced by three chemists from the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The new process is based on the discovery of a new solvent, known to chemists as beta beta dichloroethyl ether, which under suitable conditions will dissolve and remove all of the undesirable and intermediate constituents of the oil, leaving only the best materials in the finished oil. The new oil is said not to thin out so much at high temperatures or thicken up so much at low temperatures as does ordinary motor oil and the use of new solvent is cheaper than sulphuric acid.

Pleasing Odors in Lacquers

Dr. Gerald J. Cox of Mellon Institute told the organic division of the work he and his associates have been doing for the Sugar Institute, Inc., in finding new uses for cane sugar.

Certain pleasant smelling liquids known as esters which can be produced from sugar, he explained, are found to make brushing lacquers that leave an attractive odor about the articles to which they are applied. At the same time they make the lacquers easier to work.

The council of the society yesterday petitioned President Roosevelt to continue the policy of ignoring politics in the selection of heads of government research bureaus and urged the development of research as a part of the national program of economic restoration.

Reich Proclaims Anti-Jew Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

Stürner, a paper with strong anti-Westphalia, the National Socialist troops reported today that they had closed 48 Jewish shops, and Jewish professors at Münster University had been forbidden to lecture.

Slaughter according to Jewish rites, which had been prohibited in Jewish tendencies. In Münster, various places in Germany, is now prohibited over the whole of Germany until a new single Reich regulation can be adopted, it is reported here today.

German relations between state and church, more particularly the National Socialist movement and the Roman Catholic Church, are considerably improved. It was stated after the conference yesterday that since the present Reich's Government guarantees protection of Roman Catholics and full legal recognition of church agreements with individual German states, the former warnings and notices issued by Roman Catholics against the National Socialist movement will be henceforth unnecessary.

Such action removes the basic differences existing between the National Socialists and the Roman Catholic Church since 1923. It prevented Herr Hitler, who is a Roman Catholic, from attending the religious service at Potsdam before the formal opening of the new Parliament on March 21.

Excepting the Steel Helmet leaders and 80 Marxist officials, all persons involved in yesterday's affair at Brunswick have been released and from April 1 a reconstituted local Brunswick Steel Helmet organization will again function. Today's cabinet emphasizes the local nature of the whole affair and indicates that it is now ended.

Action Expected To Bring the U. S. Into World Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Intimations today from both White House and Congress that the Administration intends to attempt to live up to its platform pledge and bring the United States forthwith into the World Court have converted the perfunctory introduction of the Court Protocol in Senate committe into a highly likely and important world development.

President Roosevelt today referred questioners to the party platform, which unequivocally endorses membership in the Court, under the terms approved in the last Congress and worked out painstakingly by Mr. Elihu Root. The President's statement, while not putting him directly into the line of fire from Court opponents nevertheless was a clear indication that he stood behind the drive for membership.

Similarly, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, urged quick and favorable disposition of the issue today. His statement aroused expectations that the court protocol may be reported out favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee next week, and then await a lull in emergency legislation before coming up for debate and vote. Senator Robinson, expressing the Administration view, said:

"The Senate protocol should be on the calendar so that we can take it up at any time the majority of the Senate wishes to do so. I don't want it to interfere with pending emergency legislation, but I do think it ought to be ready so that we can take it up when emergency matters are out of the way. I'd like to get the Court issue behind us."

Ford Dispute Ended, Workers Give Way

DAGENHAM, Eng., March 29 (AP)—A three-day strike over wages at the Ford Motor Co. plant was settled this afternoon when representatives of the strikers agreed to accept a new minimum wage rate. The strike affected 7000 men.

Rift of Friends Lessens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—What is regarded as real indication of the healing of the division between the two branches of the Society of Friends here is noted in the reception of a delegation of Orthodox Friends by the Race Street Friends. A return delegation to the Arch Street Meeting was appointed.

Amusements

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PLYMOUTH MAT. TODAY 2:15
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LAST 4 DAYS Spec. Perf. Sat. A. M. at 11
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Eves. 50c to $3; Mats. Daily 50c to $1.50. Plus Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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NAZIMOVA in
CHERRY ORCHARD
Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights and Wed. Mat.
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights; Fri. and Sat. Mats.
Prices 50c to $2 (plus tax). Eve. 8:30. Mats 2:30
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d Street

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents Sidney Howard's
ALIEN CORN
Belasco Theater

LE GALLIENNE'S Productions
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights and Fri. and Sat. Mats.
NAZIMOVA in
CHERRY ORCHARD
Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights and Wed. Mat.
Prices 50c to $2 (plus tax). Eve. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.

PITTSBURGH

3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
"The GREEN PASTURES"
By MARC CONNELLY

Wheat and Cotton, Cattle and Sheep Stay in Farm Bill

Senate Committee Votes to Retain Features Despite Protests

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—The Senate Agriculture Committee today in preliminary votes decided to retain cattle and sheep and also wheat and cotton, under the provisions of the drastic Roosevelt Farm Relief Act. At the same time comments from Senators emerging from the executive committee session indicated that as much uncertainty as ever surrounds ultimate outcome of the bill.

The House passed the bill overwhelmingly, but in hearings before the Senate committee Mr. Roosevelt's proposal encountered the first real opposition to any of the measures which he has sponsored since he came to office. Spokesmen for western cattle and sheep interests pleaded that their commodities be exempted from its provisions. The committee this morning voted 9 to 5, however, to retain livestock within the bill. By a vote of 13 to 4, the committee also rejected the motion to exclude wheat and cotton.

The bill affects nine basic commodities: Cattle, sheep, hogs, cotton, wheat, corn, oats, milk and dairy products, and rice. The general object is to boost farm commodity prices by setting up elaborate machinery to reduce production. Taxes are to be levied upon processors and upon the manufacturers. These imposts will be passed on to the consumers as a sort of sales tax, applying for example to food and clothing. The funds thus raised will be used to compensate farmers for reducing crops, or keeping part of their land idle.

"I think this committee has been undecided in its final analysis of this bill as it could well be," said Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, after the vote. He explained that at the later executive sessions further decisions would be taken as to the scope and approval of the measure.

Senator John B. Kendrick (D.) of Wyoming led the fight to exclude cattle and sheep from the bill; while Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, attempted to exclude wheat and cotton.

Senator John Thomas (R.) of Idaho forecast prompt approval of the committee report and quick action by the Senate. Whatever the outcome, strong pressure from the White House for the measure is having its effect.

Bill Is Backed by Leaders Of Farm Organization

CHICAGO, March 29—Leaders of some farm organizations and some college experts are supporting President Roosevelt's bill for aiding agriculture, according to a survey made here.

Mr. M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said his organization was "heartily" behind the President's program.

Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, at Columbus, Ohio, said it is a step in the right direction.

Dr. A. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State Agricultural College, said it would be a good idea to try the plan on a small scale.

Prof. H. H. Kildee, acting dean of the Iowa State College division of agriculture, said it promises widespread improvement in national economic conditions.

Dr. Oliver R. Johnson, chief economist and head of the department of agricultural economics at Missouri College of Agriculture, said the measure was a desirable part of a general plan needed to bring improvement.

Dr. Conrad H. Hammer, agricultural economist at University of Missouri, said the bill is a marvel for flexibility, and because of that flexibility will succeed where other plans have failed.

"In view of the desperate plight in which agriculture finds itself," said Mr. Widner, "nothing short of heroic action can be expected to restore us to a fair level of prosperity in a relatively short period.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is heartily supporting this plan. It is our belief that every farmer should urge the enactment of this measure and then loyally support administration officials in their efforts to make it fully effective in operation."

Mr. Taber, master of the Grange, said:

"The agricultural legislation supported by this Administration and now pending in Congress, is designed to meet the emergency in agriculture created by undue low prices of practically all farm products. The bill is flexible, giving the Secretary of Agriculture broad powers to meet conditions as they may develop, or to meet the various requirements of different commodities.

"In the main, this legislation has the support of most rural leaders, and is a step in the right direction. The Administration is to be commended for championing farm relief measures so vigorously before this session of Congress."

Electricity Rates In Georgia Reduced By Utilities Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29—Reductions in the rates charged by the Georgia Power Company, to become effective April 1, are expected to effect a net savings to consumers of approximately $500,000 a year.

The Public Service Commission by unanimous vote ordered discontinuance of the monthly service charge of $1.11 made by the power company before any current could be used. It also forbade the power company to assess a line rental charge against customers on a rural line to pay for the cost of the extension, and reduced the maximum demand charge made upon industrial customers, so that this maximum demand at any one time will fix the charge for one month only, instead of for three months, as formerly.

The new rates for electric power in Georgia read: "For the first five KWH or less per month $1.11; for the next 25 KWH per month 0.0666 per KWH; for the next 25 KWH 0.05 per KWH; for the next 145 KWH per month 0.0333 per KWH; for all over 200 KWH per month 0.0222 per KWH. Minimum monthly charge $1.11. All bills paid within ten days from presentation subject to a discount of ten per cent."

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Near Repertory Theatre
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Special Dinners 50c-75c-$1.50
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Scottish Workers Ask Early Passage Of 48-Hour Week

Shop Assistants Work Long Hours Because Group Is Unorganized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Scottish shop assistants are urging the British Government to enforce a 48-hour week in shops. At a conference here of the Scottish Divisional Council of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, a motion was approved calling on the Government to take over the 48-Hours Week Bill—started as a private member's bill—to facilitate its passage through the House.

In spite of restrictions there are still cases of young persons working as many as 90 hours per week, it was stated by speakers at the conference, and excessive working hours were held responsible for full advantage not being taken of educational opportunities, technical and otherwise, designed to help the shop assistant.

The difficulty of organizing shop assistants, waitresses and others is seen as one of the main reasons why working hours are not so well controlled for such employees as they are in factories and workshops. A recent inquiry conducted in Edinburgh among waitresses in shops showed that very long hours were often worked, but the girls were too much afraid of losing their employment to make any complaint.

The conference further decided to oppose a system known as "club trading." By this system, numbers of employees in public works, banks, railway and other offices, band themselves together for the collective purchase of various articles to be sold at cut prices, to the detriment of legitimate traders.

Mohawk Mining to Liquidate

Shareholders of Mohawk Mining Company voted by two-thirds of stock outstanding to proceed with liquidation in accordance with law.

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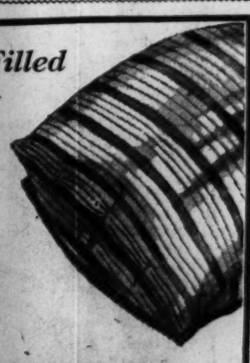

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Matsuoka States Japanese Case In New York Speech

Time Will Vindicate Tokyo He Tells Japanese Commerce Chamber

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Time will vindicate Japan's action in Manchuria, in the opinion of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, head of the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations, in an address before the Japanese Chamber of Commerce here last night.

"It has been Japan's hope," he said, "that Manchuria should become a land of law and order, of peace and abundance. To achieve that end, Japan was long prepared to coöperate with China, and she sought this coöperation for years. The Chinese, however, offered constant obstruction and created continuous difficulties. In recent years—especially since the deliberate development of anti-foreign sentiment by the Nationalist Government—this opposition was intensified. The more we displayed patience, the more intense became the opposition, until it reached a point that was intolerable."

Mr. Matsuoka held that "the real question today is the anarchy in China" and that the Manchurian problem was only one phase of this. He criticized the report of the Lytton Commission, declaring that the good work in his country was not on record in its report, but it could be seen in Manchuria, where the physical developments for the last quarter of a century were "visible monuments of Japan's efforts and ability."

Mr. Matsuoka said in part: "Japan has been waging a war against a world that has misunderstood her, and she has suffered a defeat. But I am confident that, at a not far distant date, the rest of the world will say that we have not been wrong nor selfish in our motives.

"The fundamental cause of the trouble in the Far East is the lawless condition in China, the impossible reign of self-will in that country, without recognition on her part of her obligation to her neighbors. China has long been derelict in her international duties as a sovereign state, and Japan, as her nearest neighbor, has been the greatest sufferer on that score.

"China is a vast country; but it is not a nation in the sense that Western peoples use the term. It is a country larger than Europe, a region with as many governments in it as there are governments in Europe, a region with almost as many different groups of people, speaking almost as many mutually unintelligible dialects. That is one reason why China, in spite of her size, in spite of the enormous number of men in the various armies of her many dictators, is unable to defend herself today, unable to rid herself of the foreign military forces stationed in and about her Treaty Ports, and the foreign naval vessels that ply the Yangtse River.

"These foreign forces are not only Japanese. They are British, American, French, Italian and others. They guard the lives of the diplomats accredited to the so-called Central Government. Less than five years ago a portion of these forces, British and American, had to go into action at Nanking, the capital of the country, to save the lives of their official representatives, assaulted by Chinese Government troops.

"Inexorably situated beside China in chaos, Japan has had to bear and forbear. Instead of meeting us halfway, China took this attitude of ours as a sign of weakness. The Chinese began to claim that the Japanese should be driven out of Manchuria, that Japan should no longer share in the development of that land, condemning Japan as an aggressor pure and simple, as though there was no reason whatever for her to be in Manchuria, ignoring the whole historic background."

Home Ownership Found Reverting To Sound Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29 — The change in people's ideas about buying and selling homes and their methods of borrowing and lending on them is discussed in an article on "The Crisis in Home Financing" appearing in the April issue of Nation's Business.

The article points out that in some quarters there has been a decided reluctance to discuss home financing problems for fear of discouraging home buying. The writer quotes a "veteran real estate subdivider" as saying, "Never worry about the urge for home ownership. It's not an economic formula, nor one of those tastes which need strong and frequent stimulation. It's a human instinct, and instincts don't change."

In describing the change in the public's viewpoint toward home financing, the article points out that in the last decade ideas of home ownership swung away from old standards.

"People began to buy," the article continued, "with one eye glued on the chances of early and profitable resale. Now the trend is being reversed.

"'America will be better off for having had this trying experience,' recently declared a man for whose canny judgment I long have had respect. 'Tomorrow it will be evident that those who have accepted their lot and fought to hold their homes have developed into that type of stalwart citizen who, we thought, had all but vanished. Through home ownership—homes that are fought for and sacrificed for—has come that kind of character which adversity always produces.'"

Barter Success Leads To Old-Fashioned Fête

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29 — Orchard Park, near-by village, still has a sense of gayety even in the face of the economic recession. Perhaps to prove it, residents there decided to have a good time, as well as a practical one, on the latest of a series of successful barter days.

The whole village had a costume party, so that Orchard Park took on the appearance of an old-time trading post. There was a costume parade which exhibited an ancient tally-ho drawn by a pair of solemn-faced farm horses, a tandem bicycle, a "high wheeler," equestriennes and two covered wagons.

Sifts the Chaff From the Speaker's Correspondence

MRS. HENRY T. RAINEY — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Underwood

Mrs. Rainey's Fine Hospitality Matches Speaker's Public Career

Serves as Guard at First Gate for Stream of Callers and Schemes Which Pour Into the Office of House Presider

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A diplomatic buffer between the droves of constituents who swarm into her husband's office and the examiner of the huge stack of economic remedies addressed to him each day is Mrs. Ella Rainey, wife of the new Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Like Mrs. John N. Garner whom she succeeds, Mrs. Rainey has been her husband's secretary for years. Though a working woman, she is far from being the "independent" type. She has always taken an active, eager interest in her husband's work, his ambitions and his plans.

Now that her husband has become Speaker of the House, Mrs. Rainey's work has increased tremendously. Telegrams and letters pour in from every part of the country suggesting ways of solving the nation's economic difficulties. Recommendations range from issuapce of a new pink and lavender currency to monthly radio talks by the President. Mrs. Rainey reads them all carefully; those she deems worthy of his notice she turns over to her husband who decides whether they should be incorporated in bills.

An Unofficial Welcomer

When Henry Rainey went to Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., to do preparatory work before entering Amherst, he met quick-witted Ella McBride. He was slow, shy and self-conscious. Her characteristics complemented his. They were married soon after his graduation from Amherst.

Although she does not use a typewriter, Mrs. Rainey has always found plenty to do in a business way for her husband. She learned Spanish in order to be able to translate some important documents for him. A friend of all constituents, whether they be from Illinois or elsewhere, she is continually showing them around the Capitol, taking them to lunch, finding seats for them in the spectators' gallery. She has given an order that her special row in the Speaker's gallery shall be thrown open to visitors.

When she has time to leave her office she usually sits on a step in the rear of the gallery. The morning her husband became Speaker she took her place there after darting up and down the corridors getting the doormen to squeeze into the galleries, men and women whom she had never seen before.

The rambling, hospitable Rainey home in Carrollton, Ill., where the Speaker is a real "dirt" farmer, is often the scene of gay children's gatherings. The Raineys have no children of their own but their swimming pool and yard are always open to the children of the town.

Ready Friend of Children

Mrs. Rainey, like her husband, is an ardent patriot. In front of their Carrollton home is a tall flagpole from which floats the Stars and Stripes. Each evening at sundown the children of the town gather there for the ceremony of lowering the flag. Mrs. Rainey leads them in recitation of the Americans' Creed and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." the nickname "Barbara Frietchie," has become attached to Mrs. Rainey since inauguration day when she succeeded in getting a half-masted flag on the Capitol, run up to the top during the ceremony.

It was more than a quarter of a century ago that the Raineys first came to the capital. Washington knows Mrs. Rainey well and holds her in the highest regard. She is known everywhere for her friendliness. The home she maintains for her husband here is in an apartment. They take their dinner in a near-by hotel.

Mrs. Rainey made her first radio talk the day her husband became Speaker. Visitors at the Capitol often see her in the House restaurant but she gets up so many times during a meal to do something for someone that her food is often cold when she gets around to eating it.

Safeguarding Act Will Aid Investor
(Continued from Page 1)

statement except in the case of securities issued by foreign governments when the statement shall be signed by persons in the United States negotiating or underwriting the loan for the sale in the United States.

Section 5 designates the information required in the statements to be filed with the commission and consists of two subdivisions (a) information required of domestic corporations, and (b) required concern-foreign government securities.

Names of All Concerned

In the case of domestic securities, it requires the names of the issuers of the stock, promoters, trustees, officers, etc., the amount of paid-up capital, the numbers and types of shares with the description of their respective voting rights, dividends, profits, the amount of funded debt, a balance sheet showing a detailed list of assets and liabilities, a statement of the amount of the issuers income, expense and expected charges during the preceding fiscal year; the plan of the proposed issuer, the price offered to the public, all bonuses, commissions and the amount returned to capital investment, together with the names of all of those composing the syndicate.

In the case of the securities issued by foreign governments the American representatives shall state the purpose, date and terms of the loan, the underwriting agreement, members of the syndicate, bonuses, commissions and the amount to go returned to the foreign government, the security pledged with the loan and the general financial condition of the borrowing government and whether it has ever defaulted on principal or interest on any security sold in the United States together with the proposed method of distribution and price of the security as offered here.

A fee of one-one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the value of the securities will be charged for registration with the commission.

Power of Revocation

Section 6 empowers the commission to revoke the registration of domestic securities. Some of the grounds stated are insolvency of the issuer, violation of the act, previous or present engagements in fraudulent transactions, fraudulent representation in advertising the security.

Section 7 provides for judicial review in the event of an order of revocation by the commission, to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Section 8 prohibits the interstate advertisement either written or spoken of domestic and foreign securities subject to this act unless the communication contains certain information concerning the securities offered as required by the commission and the act. Copies of all such advertising material must be filed with the commission and the statement so filed shall be available for public inspection.

Section 9 assumes that all purchasers rely upon the representations contained in the statement and makes all the signers of such statement jointly and severally liable to the purchasers for damages in the event of any material misrepresentation contained therin. Misrepresentations in the statement or advertising when made with the knowledge of their falsity will subject the signers to the federal fraud and perjury laws.

Section 10 makes it unlawful to represent that registration with the commission's approval.

Section 11 exempts certain securities from the terms of the action such as those issuing under the Federal Government and our states, or the subdivisions of the federal or state governments.

For Few Exemptions

Section 12 exempts certain transactions such as judicial sales and isolated transactions by individuals.

"Section 13 empowers the Attorney-General at the request of the commission to prosecute for fraud in the interstate offer or sale of securities. The exemptions of Sections 11 and 12 are not applicable to this provision.

Section 14 declares that it shall be a federal offense to transmit or offer in interstate commerce, securities that do not meet the requirements of the state in which they are to be sold. This is an application to the sale of securities similar to that applied under the Webb-Kenyon Law to the prohibition against the sale and transportation of liquor into dry states. In this section also it is specifically provided that the exemptions of Sections 11 and 12 do not apply.

Section 15 empowers the commission to make necessary rules and regulations.

Section 16 gives jurisdiction to the federal district courts to enforce the criminal provisions of the act and the various orders of the commission.

Section 17 provides the penalty of not more than $5000 or five years in jail, or both, for any officers, director, or agent or any corporation knowingly participating in the violation and conviction under this act.

An appropriation clause follows: The last sentence above referred to appropriations for administering the act, but no sum was mentioned in the analysis. The summary given was made available in the Senate by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader.

Accounting by Wets For Each Promise Urged by W.C.T.U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 29 — Glamorous promises made by wets as to what beer would accomplish are recalled at this time by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union which offers a baker's dozen of them as a check list.

"Much of this mirage," says the temperance organization, "has been dissipated on the close approach of the legalization of beer," but it urges the drys to hold wet politicians and publicists to strict account for the expected failure of their forecasts.

Here is the reminder of wet promises, as the W. C. T. U. presents it:

"A billion dollars a year in taxes .... immediate prosperity .... agricultural relief .... 1,000,000 men returning to work .... no more gangsters .... no more crime .... no more speakeasies .... no more drunkenness .... no more depression .... no more hard drinking .... perfect law enforcement .... rehabilitation of youth .... millennium."

The W. T. C. U. makes no comment; it lets the facts speak.

Courses on Home Economics Defended as Wise Expenditure

Mrs. Roosevelt Stresses Need of Skilled Training, Especially in Time of Reduced Incomes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29 — A plea for the maintenance of home economics courses in these days when homes must be run on reduced incomes was issued by the District of Columbia Home Economics Association, backed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"It seems to me that the training given any girl in home economics is valuable in many ways," declared Mrs Roosevelt. "Home making today should have a background of scientific training because only in this way can real efficiency be achieved. The average girl wants to be able to keep her house with the least possible strain and in order to do this she must have good training. This can best be achieved by taking a good course in home economics."

Home economics associations throughout the country are urging maintenance and, wherever possible, enlargement of home economics courses in the public schools, stressing the importance of these courses as centers for disseminating to the public ways and means of maintaining living standards on reduced incomes. Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, is quoted as saying that home economics "should not be eliminated from the curriculum today, but should be extended at the present time."

City schools throughout the country, it is reported, are facing increased enrollment and demand for additional courses in home economics departments as the value of practical methods for stretching the family dollar is demonstrated. In thousands of city schools, home economics students have aided local relief work for the unemployed by contributing food prepared in cooking classes and garments made or renovated in sewing courses to needy families. The home economics department of the New York schools reports that food is prepared and served under its supervision at more than 300 emergency free-lunch centers. Philadelphia reports that 25,000 girls enrolled in the public schools served thousands of five-cent lunches to and made thousands of garments for needy children.

In the courses in rural schools "live-at-home" projects to encourage farm families to raise their own food on the home farm have been widely introduced during the past year and are said to have materially aided in relieving the economic pressure in rural communities.

Engines Ordered for Iraq

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Iraq Petroleum Company, Ltd., has placed an order with Harland & Wolff, Ltd., for 15 Diesel engines of 500 h.p. each. They are of the four-stroke, single acting airless injection type, and will be used at five of the pumping stations on the Iraq pipe line. The pipe line is being built to convey oil across the desert to the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Tripoli.

Times Call for Quick Action

★ ★ ★

Opinion From Potomac to the Seine Places Less Reliance on Parliaments

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—When a minister, young, ardent, able, and regarded as extremely liberal in sentiment, declares, in an article signed by him, in a parliamentary country like France, that more direct and forceful methods are needed, it will be appreciated that, from the Potomac to the Seine, there is a consciousness that exceptional times call for exceptional executive powers.

M. Pierre Cot, the French Air Minister, is certainly one of the most promising politicians of the newer generation. His bold utterances at Geneva showed that he is impatient of unending talk. Now he has drawn upon his head much criticism because he says that the governmental system, which worked well 50 years ago, should be brought up to date. We live in a changing world, and it is incredible that the legislative machine alone stands in no need of change.

Far-reaching reforms are required in every domain. The administrative organization was not designed for the modern world. The economic necessities of the day are not to be compared with those of a generation ago. Finances have become immensely more complicated and have taken on an international aspect they did not formerly possess. Foreign affairs are a continual preoccupation.

★ ★ ★

There is constantly need of decisions and of acts. M. Cot sees Parliament clogged and rusty. It functions slowly. It is absorbed in its own routine. While it is debating opportunities are lost.

He points out how different are the conditions today from those which prevailed 50 years ago. In the national domain there were no automobiles, radio, electricity, airplanes, cinemas, and many other things which have completely transformed the life of the people. There was scarcely any interest in the international domain. Industry produces 10 times more than it produced half a century ago. But Parliament works as it worked then.

"Everywhere the division and the rationalization of labor have permitted an augmentation and an amelioration of production. Everywhere—except in Parliament. How can we proceed to reforms with a defective machinery? I can imagine the interminable discussions, the references to committee, the intervention of private interests and of economic groups, determined to defend their privileges." So he would give larger powers to small bodies of men.

★ ★ ★

There is, of course, nothing new in these ideas, which are unquestionably spreading—in the United States, in Germany, in Italy and in France.

What is remarkable is that a radical minister in the country which has hitherto most jealously guarded its parliamentary prerogatives, and has been ready to describe as a Fascist anyone who ventures to suggest a revision of methods, should denounce that which he finds obsolete in Parliament, and so risk his own parliamentary future. It may be taken that he considers the risk small, that he believes these ideas are on the point of being adopted by Parliament itself.

It is certain that the need of a more expeditious conduct of affairs, however it is to be assured, is felt in every country; and this latest advocacy, surprising in itself, is a sign of the times.

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Anti-Repeal Help Is Forecast For Beer Sale Results

Massachusetts Legislation Is Held Up by Conflicting Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 29—"It is not the drys but the wets who are divided now," declared the Rev. Harold F. Damon in an address before the Allied Forces for Prohibition here last night. "The dry organizations are being welded into a new unity and galvanized into new life by the present crisis," he added.

There will be a tremendous reaction on repeal sentiment as there is witnessed the effects of alcoholism through beer drinking, he predicted. "When men and women who have been on the fence on this matter see the dangers to which their boys and girls are exposed, they are going to think twice before voting for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Conflicts over the best plan of beer legislation in Massachusetts continue to pile up at deliberations of the legislative committee. Right of way was given yesterday to a drastic change in the plan recommended by the Warren Committee for the sale of bottled beer and wine.

The best the legislative group could do in a day of recurring perplexities of the situation was the appointing of a subcommittee to draft a tentative emergency beer and wine measure, to be in force for 30 days, with the intention of having a more comprehensive bill prepared to take effect after beer comes in.

The Legal Affairs Committee, in outlining the proposed bill for guidance of the subcommittee, recognized Governor Joseph B. Ely's desires by calling for the establishment of a State Control Commission. It ignored, however, the Warren plan, which the Governor advocates in the method of selling bottled goods and which provides for the sale of beer and wine by the bottle in drug stores, grocery stores and other public places.

Under provisions of the subcommittee proposal, beer sale would be restricted in these places but would be distributed at "beverage depots," one for every 10,000 inhabitants in larger cities and with no provision for such sales in smaller communities.

The Governor, in referring to this plan, said that he was "absolutely opposed" to setting up special commission stores. He was equally emphatic in opposing another provision in the tentative emergency measure and said he would oppose any plan which would prevent review by the State Control Commission on the granting of licenses by local authorities.

Cambridge Plans Barter Exchange

A coöperative barter exchange of goods and services is being planned in Cambridge by the Cambridge League of Women Voters. Headquarters are to be established in the Y. M. C. A. Building at 820 Massachusetts Avenue. Here persons with articles, goods, skill or time to barter may list such assets and later effect an exchange with others who also have available goods or time.

The exchange, it is pointed out, will not compete with merchants or with those who have jobs, nor will it supplant relief agencies. It will merely act as a clearing house for persons who wish to acquire purchasing power and who lack money. Coöperation of storekeepers is sought so that it may be possible to arrange for credit in return for some article or work they wish to have done.

The league is seeking representatives from social service groups, business men's and women's organizations and labor unions to serve on an advisory committee. The Rotary Club, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Zonta Club, Family Welfare Society, Red Cross, Neighborhood House, East End Union and other social agencies are coöperating with the league, which expects to open the exchange early in April.

Lehman Abandons Stand to Prevent Saloon's Return

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The split among the lawmakers over New York state's "model" beer bill continues today even after Governor Herbert H. Lehman had been forced, in order to get legislative action, to abandon his stand against "perpendicular drinking" and agree to permit the setting up of bars for the sale of beer.

As a result of the Lehman concession, an amendment to the bill was presented today which would grant to the beer control board, or boards, whichever is finally decided upon, authority to establish rules which would remove the prohibition on the sale of the beverage over a bar.

Thus, although it has been a slogan of the repealists that "no one wants the saloon back," the first state legislation to liberalize the prohibition laws seems certain to reinstate the licensed bar.

Another amendment would reduce by half the annual $1000 license fee for brewers and make legal their sale of 3.2 per cent beer direct to the homes of the consumers. With these and other amendments, Senator John J. Dunnigan of New York City, president pro tem of the Senate, voiced confidence today that he would be able to line up every Democratic senator for the Lehman measure. The Assembly leader, Mr. Irwin Steingut (D.) of Brooklyn, has a harder task ahead of him in the Republican controlled lower house, with discontent with the Governor's bill even among the Democrats.

Unity of Drys Urged To Save Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—Fighting the wet element with its own weapons through the consolidation of the supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment and active backing of dry representatives in Congress was urged by Mr. Thomas L. Blanton, Representative from Texas at a meeting held here recently.

"If you will let Congress and your state legislatures see that you are ready to stand behind dry representatives as stanchly as wet interests stand behind wet representatives," Mr. Blanton said, "you will see many show a change of front."

Lack of unification on the part of the drys, as well as lack of realization as to the methods of the brewery interests has been the cause of the recent loss of ground, Mr. Blanton said, for while the drys simply "stood by," a propaganda campaign costing millions of dollars has been in progress and has gained "control of a part of the press, magazines, leading authors, radio facilities and motion pictures," he said. The Supreme Court of the United States has yet to be heard from," Dr. Homer W. Tope, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League said at the same meeting.

Simple White House Menus Forecast Renaissance of Early American Dishes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29 — In addition to introducing economy menus to the White House table, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is interspersing with the regular fare foods of American origin and dishes with historic significance.

A creole soup President Jackson learned to like in New Orleans has been concocted for the President's table as well as a crab soup which was a specialty at Mount Vernon when Martha Washington presided over the kitchen.

Along with the Andrew Jackson soup, served at luncheon one day last week went an American menu of egg timbales with mushroom sauce, samp, cornbread and pecan pie. The menus are being worked out for the White House table by Mrs. Sheila Hibben, authority on American foods.

Mrs. Roosevelt explained today that she is using the Cornell University menus in the hope of helping people with reduced incomes to spend their money more wisely and the American dishes "to interest people not only in good American food but in the history lying back of some of these menus."

The mistress of the White House is delving into some of the culinary history of the White House, she disclosed today, announcing that Thomas Jefferson introduced the first waffle iron in Virginia, bringing it from Holland and that he also brought the first vanilla and macaroni to this country.

At the time of the Scott-Pierce presidential campaign, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out, soup was considered an effeminate affectation and the fact that Gen. Winfield Scott wrote in a letter that he was just sitting down to eat a plate of soup materially contributed to his defeat. Mrs. Madison often interrupted diplomatic discussions by serving refreshments, declaring that she found "business turned out better if food was served."

Asked whether beer would be served at the White House table when it becomes legal, Mrs. Roosevelt said no decision had been reached. She had just returned from New York by airplane and had only time to take her hat off before receiving the newspaper women. She explained that she had not had time to consult the President on the subject, but realized that the question would have to be answered one way or the other.

Mrs. Roosevelt revealed today that she purchased 20 bedspreads last year because of the pitiful letters accompanying them. The subject was brought up when she exhibited an amusing trinket that had been presented to her husband. Mrs. Roosevelt has made the rule to return anything that is obviously sent to be purchased and keeps only those things showing evidence of personal work whose donor's feelings would be hurt if they were returned. She announced laughingly today that the newspapers might say that she is not buying any more bedspreads.

Early Inquiries in Boston Forecast Heavy Flow of Motorists Chicagoward

What's the mileage to Chicago? Which road is best? Are citizenship papers necessary in following the route through Canada, between Niagara and Windsor?

These and similar questions are literally pouring in on the information Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from all sections of New England, as the approach of spring turns the fancy of motorcar owners toward the great outdoors. But the bulk of the information sought just now is linked with Chicago, which is evidently to be the goal of thousands of New Englanders during the exposition there this summer.

High school students, groups of young men, whole families, in some cases pooling their pleasure—and expense—by arranging a capacity passenger list, now seek sailing directions from the Boston Chamber. The information bureau points out that the most direct route is over the Mohawk Trail to Albany, thence on route 20 to Niagara, either through Buffalo or a little north of that city, across to Canada, through Hamilton, London and Windsor, Ont., and then back into the United States, via the new vehicular tunnel or ferry, and south to South Bend, Ind., and up to Chicago. This is about 1100 miles.

Tourists are informed by the chamber that no difficulty is encountered in entering Canada, a form being filled out in triplicate at the border, stating how long the applicant expects to be in Canada. One copy is taken by the applicant, one forwarded to the point at which the applicant expects to reënter the United States and a third kept by the Canadian Government officials at the point of entry. The tourist surrenders his copy at the place and time he leaves Canada.

For those desiring to make the trip without leaving the United States, the route would be to Albany, Buffalo, a little south around Lake Erie, to Cleveland, across Michigan and up to Chicago. This route adds about 75 or 80 miles to the trip, say chamber officials.

Maine Bill on Repeal Omits Designations

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 29 (AP)—A convention of 84 delegates, elected by counties and without designation on the ballot as to their stand, would be organized to pass on the amendment to the federal Constitution repealing the Eighteenth Amendment under a bill reported to the Senate by the Committee on Federal Relations today.

A general election would be held on Sept. 11 for selecting the delegates, and the convention would be convened Dec. 6 of this year. The distribution of delegates would be by counties on the basis of population. Candidates would be nominated by petition. The ballots would contain the names of the candidates arranged alphabetically and without designation as to whether they favored or opposed ratification of repealing the amendment.

The bill was drafted after the Maine court ruled against election of delegates at large or on tickets.

Funds of $2,200,000 Urged For Norfolk State Prison Work

Speedy Completion of New and Modern Structures Said to Be Demanded by Obsolete Conditions Which Exist at Charlestown

By LEWIS PARKHURST
Former Senator for Sixth Middlesex District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., March 28—It has been generally agreed by all who have looked into the conditions at Charlestown that the prison erected there 125 years ago has out-lived its usefulness and ought to be destroyed and the nine acres or more of land, on which it stands, assessed for about $500,000, used for municipal purposes. Fifty years ago it was condemned and remained vacant for about six years. Since then committees of citizens, of the Legislature, commissioners of correction and many individual citizens have condemned it over and over again.

A New Prison

During the last four years a new prison has been partly built at Norfolk and should be completed at the earliest possible date consistent with economy of construction. The prison is planned, when finished, to provide for 1500 men. A list of the equipment already completed, with cost, follows.

A wall surrounding about 40 acres of land equipped with wall lights, flood and search lights, telephone and signal system and topped by three lines of barbed wire carrying 2300 volts	*$139,100
The water system	53,400
Sewers and sewage treatment plant and drainage system	114,900
Heating, lighting and power plant	146,500
Kitchen, equipment, and refrigeration	98,700
Storehouse	61,000
Administration Building	115,000
The hospital	221,200
The jail and receiving building	202,100
The laundry building (Containing some workshops)	93,000
The guard house (Outside of walls)	145,700
Tunnels, including steam and hot water mains	98,200
Utility building and equipment	50,100
High voltage current to equip the wall	45,000
Excavation, grading and equipment—Roads and sidewalks	103,200
	$1,687,100

In addition to the above general equipment there has been expended for dormitories, shops and equipment, the following items:

Two dormitories and equipment	$345,100
Farm dormitory and equipment (Outside of walls)	131,000
Land, surveying, etc.	26,800
Temporary wooden buildings	17,500
	$520,400

Total amount already expended $2,207,500
* Figures in this column to nearest $100.

Necessary to Complete Prison

In order to secure the full advantage of this general equipment, there should now be built:

Dormitories for men to live in.
Shops for them to work in.
A chapel for them to assemble and worship in.
A schoolhouse to study in, where men who have had little or no education may have one more chance to secure enough knowledge to appreciate what it means to be a useful citizen of the United States rather than a useless and expensive burden to their fellow men.

After as careful examination as I have been able to make, I estimate that this can all be completed, if the work can be done when material is cheap and labor anxious to be employed, for $2,200,000 and the proceeds of the sale of the Charlestown property.

Economy in Construction

Competent engineers say that the work already completed has been carefully planned, thoroughly and economically constructed.

According to the foregoing estimates, allowing $500,000 to be secured from the Charlestown property, the total cost of the Norfolk Prison equipped for 1500 inmates would be $4,907,500, or $3271.33 per inmate.

There has recently been built at Attica, N. Y., a new prison and the authorities of that State have issued an official statement covering the cost. It is equipped for 1700 inmates and has cost $8,263,466.70, or $4860.86 per inmate.

By comparing the cost at Norfolk and Attica, it will be seen that it has cost $1589.53 per inmate less at Norfolk than Attica and for 1500 inmates this would amount to about $2,400,000.

Why This Difference in Cost?

I will mention two reasons:

First—in the bastile type of prison every room is made strong enough to restrain the most desperate man likely to be sent there. At Norfolk three classes of buildings are being erected, adapted to the type of men to be housed in each, of maximum, medium and minimum security. It costs exactly twice as much to construct the maximum room as the minimum and the medium costs midway between the other two.

Second—so far as it has been possible to do so, inmate labor has been used in building, laying water and sewer mains, tunnels, grading etc.

As an example of the saving in the use of inmate labor—Shop No. 2, built in the summer of 1932, was recently estimated by a well-known building expert to cost, under contract at present prices, $115,000. The cost of inmate labor was $59,000.

There may be other reasons.

Economy in Maintenance

The prison population of the four prisons on November 30, 1932, was:

At Charlestown	918
At Rutland	103
At Norfolk	398
	1419
At Concord	1004
	2419

The total maintenance of the first three for the year ending Nov. 30, 1932, was approximately $710,480. The average number of inmates for the entire year was 1350, making the total cost per man $526.28. The total cost at Concord for the same time was approximately $412,275, the average number of inmates 982, making the annual cost per man $419.83.

If the first three institutions could be consolidated at Norfolk, and the cost kept the same as at Concord, there would be an annual saving of $143,000. We are now running three plants with three overhead costs, where we should be operating one.

The buildings are to be of steel and concrete construction. The repair item, therefore, for many years would be very small when compared with the old buildings and shops at Charlestown, and a proper charge for depreciation would be very small.

What Is Expected at Norfolk

From reliable sources about 60 per cent or 75 per cent of the prisoners that have been sent to the Charlestown prison are sent back a second or sometimes a third time. It is evident that while a term there is a punishment it does not reform a very large percentage of them.

It is hoped that the work and life at Norfolk will so encourage the men that a larger percentage, than has been the case heretofore, will become an asset to the community and not a continued liability.

It is not a "country club" nor "a cross between a prep school and a summer camp for Boy Scouts." It is a serious undertaking in human engineering to find, if possible, a better solution for the treatment of criminals. It has the support of some of the most thoughtful students and practical workers in criminology both in Massachusetts and in America.

Work at Norfolk Commended

Prof. E. H. Sutherland, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and author of "Criminology," says:

"This Colony is in many ways the most interesting and promising piece of pioneer work in penology that is being carried on in America."

In the annual report published in February, 1933, the National Society of Penal Information says:

"The most important and interesting experiment in the institutional care of offenders has been undertaken at the Massachusetts State Prison Colony at Norfolk. The aim of this program is to help each inmate to develop individually and socially so that he will return to society better equipped for community living."

I have recently published a booklet of 35 pages with about 25 plans and pictures giving a description of the work already completed. I shall be glad to send a copy, without charge, to anyone interested in this work.

Legislation Needed

I respectfully but most earnestly request the Legislature to enact necessary legislation at this time to complete this prison.

I suggest that the Department of Correction be authorized, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to expend the sum of $2,200,000 as rapidly as it can be done economically.

I recommend that notes of the Commonwealth be given from time to time as needed, payable in five years from the date of issue at such rates as the Treasurer of the Commonwealth thinks wise, and the proceeds of same be appropriated for the completion of the Norfolk Prison.

And also, that whatever sum received from the sale of the Charlestown State Prison property, assessed for about $1,000,000, be also appropriated for this purpose.

Volunteers Judge Buffalo Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29—The Buffalo City Federation of Women's Clubs now has a competent staff of volunteer members reviewing first-run motion pictures shown in Buffalo playhouses and passing on their merits as suited to children, young people and adults.

Although the federation motion picture council has not been functioning long, it is getting results with theater managers. A picture the reviewers reported as objectionable was billed at a neighborhood theater for a Saturday matinée when hundreds of children were prospective patrons. A mother who had received a copy of the reviewer's ratings reported the billing to Mrs. Homer J. Gates, chairman of the council, whereupon Mrs. Gates interviewed the theater manager and persuaded him to change his program for another suited to juvenile audiences.

Identity of the 14 reviewers is kept secret. Pictures are judged on art of production, acting, scenes, dialogue, photography, entertainment value, educational, moral and publicity value. The picture is placed under one of three classes—"recommended, approved or objectionable." Reports are sent to each club affiliated with the federation and to individuals who desire the service. Reviews reach every part of the city before the new pictures are shown in the neighborhood and suburban theaters.

British By-Election Shows Year's Trend To Parties of Left

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29 — The unparalleled narrowness of the Labor majority in the East Rhondda by-election today, caused as it has been by the transfer of votes from the Socialist to the Communist candidate, illustrates the present leftward trend in British politics.

This trend is evidenced in all of this year's by-elections, but it has hitherto helped Labor as being the most leftward party represented. Thus alike at Rotherham, East Fife and Liverpool Exchange the Labor poll has been notably increased in contests where its opponents have belonged to Right Wing political groups.

On the other hand in East Rhondda where the other chief candidate has been a Communist, Labor has lost votes significantly. The British House of Commons which has not had a single Communist since the defeat of Shapurgi Saklatvala in 1929 has thus today come within measurable distance of a repetition of Communist membership.

The East Rhondda Labor majority which was 11,727 against the Communist candidate in 1931 has thus fallen today to 2899. It is true that on this occasion the contest, unlike that of 1931, has been triangular, but this does not account for the result, since in 1929 when the Right Wing vote was last split in this constituency Labor's majority was 8741.

The fact nevertheless remains that Communists continue to be unrepresented in Parliament.

Kenmore, N. Y., Gets Rid of 'Social Club'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29—The village of Kenmore, residential suburb of 18,000 persons adjoining Buffalo, has used its own resources to rid itself of a "social club" scarcely three weeks after the establishment was set up within the community.

The club opened for business in a respectable residential street and within a stone's throw of the homes of municipal and school officials. Although complaints were made to village officials almost immediately, a storm of protest arose when it became known that the club was selling drinks to high school boys and girls.

The village police chief, Mr. Clarence E. Yochum, established almost constant police surveillance of the establishment, questioned patrons and made it plain that the business was not welcome. Police even notified some parents that their children were frequenting the place. A raid by federal prohibition agents resulted in the arrest of the proprietor and seizure of liquors, but business continued.

Then the village legal department got busy and invoked a section of the zoning ordinance prohibiting operation of a business in a residential street. Police then got in touch with the absentee owner of the property, who, although at first disinclined to interfere, when threatened with arrest and fine, instructed his tenants to get out.

Wets Perturbed By Beer's Effects On Repeal Move

Danger of Opening Door to Illegal Sale of Hard Liquor Recognized

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—With the prospect of 3.2 per cent beer going on sale here early in April, a strong swing toward sentiment for law enforcement is becoming evident in circles where protests against the dry law were most loudly heard in the past.

This uneasiness among wet leaders regarding the effect of modification of the prohibition law is due to apprehension that when beer of stronger alcoholic content than the one-half of 1 per cent is placed on sale, it will open the door to "hard" liquors of all kinds being dispensed from the same quarters. If this occurs, and if distilled liquors are sold and consumed, the evils of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment outright would, of course, be widely apparent.

It is just such a widespread airing of the evils which attend the sale of alcohol which advocates of repeal dread, because they realize that it would give the drys a strong argument against ratification of congressional action repealing the Eighteenth Amendment when the constitutional conventions convene in the various states. It would be difficult for the wets to circulate so effectively their arguments about temperance being most strongly encouraged by legal sale of liquor while the disastrous effects of liquor drinking were evident on every hand.

Another phase of the situation which is likely to bring more sharply to public notice the evils of liquor drinking coincident with the legalizing of 3.2 per cent beer, and while the states are marshaling their delegates to constitutional conventions to act on the congressional repeal amendment, is that the activities of speakeasies, where all kinds of hard liquors are dispensed, are less restricted since the prohibition administrator, Mr. Andrew McCampbell, here disbanded his padlock squad early this month as a result of reduced appropriations for the service.

While the average number of arrests when the padlock squad was active was about 1200 a month, the outlook under the new order of things was for 400 or fewer, it was said.

The speakeasies, which have pushed their trade vigorously in the very teeth of law enforcement efforts, will be prompt to take advantage of the new situation. Unhampered by the strict vigilance to which they have been subjected, although the prohibition administrator has announced that he will carry on as best he can with reduced facilities, the speakeasy proprietors now have new encouragement to push the sale of hard liquors and to increase the numbers of their patrons.

Second Suit Filed Against Closed Bank

Mr. LaRue Brown, special counsel acting for Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, today filed the second of a series of suits on behalf of the closed trust companies of the "Federal National Chain" against the Federal National Bank. This suit is in behalf of the Brockton Trust Company and seeks to establish a claim for $450,500.

The grounds are in general the same as those supporting the suit for $1,103,200 filed on behalf of the Bancroft Trust Company by the Commissioner through Mr. Brown yesterday. Emphasis is laid on the fact that a number of directors of the Federal National Bank were made directors of the Brockton Trust Company and participated in the dealings between the two banks.

Roumania Controls Expression of Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

MORE stringent and exacting control over all expressions of public opinion is provided for by a recent act of Parliament.

The measure affects the press, public meetings, dissemination of reports, public demonstrations, printing establishments, occupying of public buildings, offering resistance to authorities, the divulging of state secrets by civil servants, and any other act that might weaken the authority of the Government. The penalties include exile.

Plans to Stabilize Oil Industry Go On

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—With the expectation that a program of government regulations to stabilize the oil industry would gain approval, state and federal officials and oil producers pushed ahead with work on the details of the plan today preparatory to final action.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, had not formally approved the plan submitted by representatives of the governors of oil-producing states, major companies and some independents, but he was described as in accord with its major provisions.

The program calls for the appointment of a federal representative to work with representatives of the oil states for an agreement to fix the daily quota of each state on the basis of present and potential production. Mr. Ickes has suggested a 2,000,000 barrel daily maximum for the country at large. Once this agreement is reached, a federal law will be asked to prevent the interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of a state's quota regulations.

British Plane Dives To Earth in Flames

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 29 (AP)—Fifteen persons were killed yesterday in the wreck of an Imperial Airways pasenger liner near Essen. Eleven of the victims were English. No Americans were aboard.

The plane, bound from Cologne to Croydon, Eng., by way of Brussels, was the trimotored City of Liverpool. She carried 12 passengers and a crew of three.

The cause of the accident was not immediately determined. The crash occurred less than 20 miles north of Dixmude.

Persons who saw the ship fall said it burst into flames and dropped like a spent rocket. It fell in a field.

Plan of Spending To Increase Work Gaining in Britain

Municipal Bodies Decide to Help Idle by Productive Enterprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's chief municipal bodies have now swung into line with its leading economists in supporting an expansionist policy of public spending to meet industrial depression.

This is apparent in a resolution on unemployment passed at a conference here of 350 representatives of local authorities connected with the County Councils Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations, nation-wide organizations concerned with urban and district administration. The resolution says, "The best form of assistance to the able-bodied is the provision of productive work, and this conference calls on the Government to take steps immediately to make the necessary finances available."

The Government's attitude was explained to the conference by Sir Hilton Young, Minister of Health. Referring to public works, Sir Hilton said: "The necessity of avoiding schemes of work which either disguise relief as wages or subsidize wages does not mean that local authorities need refrain from undertaking public works that are likely to be remunerative or are required on grounds of public urgency.

"Such schemes provide employment of a natural and proper kind and, when they can be justified economically, are to be welcomed. My department is always ready to sanction loans for remunerative works which will support themselves, and it is the policy of the Government to promote such works and recommend them to the attention of local authorities. I am ready, too, to sanction loans for works which, though not remunerative, are required on grounds of public urgency."

Sir Hilton Young's statement is generally welcomed as indicating some relaxation of restrictions hitherto imposed upon municipal borrowing for public works. Referring in the House of Commons to this question Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said: "New issues of securities of trustee class are being made rapidly. There have been about a dozen in the last six or seven weeks."

Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, explaining the Government's attitude later said remunerative forms of such activity ought to be encouraged.

Delay on Debt Debate Is French Objective

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—The Government is seeking to delay parliamentary debate on the $19,000,000 debt installment due the United States last December, so that negotiations with Washington may proceed unhampered.

M. Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, is expected to ask the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to postpone discussion of the problem for several weeks inasmuch as the Government believes debate would be inopportune under the present circumstances. M. Edouard Herriot, chairman of the committee, is expected to accede.

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In each class you'll find a host of exciting new fashions . . . specialized at very low prices that make it dramatically easy for you to enjoy our famous Wanamaker quality!

More TOWN than country . . .

$29

"Spring on Park Avenue" would aptly title the coat at left. The grace of the deep tucked cape is enhanced by the softness of the material—Forstmann's "Smola." Note how this cape wraps and slenderizes!
In smoke blue . . . gray . . . beige . . . navy. Sizes 36 to 44 and 35½ to 45½.

More COUNTRY than town . . .

$25

At right—a coat you'll "live in" in the country . . . yet it will take you very smartly into the big city, too. Soft Spring tweeds—grays, blues, beiges . . . with luxurious badger, raccoon, or wolf. Other models with squirrel and galyac. Sizes 14 to 44.

Second Floor, North Building

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

Women's Activities · Home Making

Temple Bailey on Reading

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT books are read by the woman who earned more by her writing last year than any other American author now publishing? What other authors are read by a woman whose own books sell in the millions?

Temple Bailey "just isn't interviewed." A short time ago the reporters of New York city wanted to see her. They wanted to see her badly enough so that "a mass interview" was planned by the editor of Cosmopolitan, in whose pages her latest serial is now running. But Miss Bailey's reply was, "No, thank you." And the New York reporters did not find out how she writes and why she writes and what she does when she isn't writing.

She is a very, very busy person—is Temple Bailey—what with mornings spent in intensive work on the latest "serial." Her work has a double sale, a book appearing only after a magazine has dealt out her chapters on the installment plan. Then there is her large correspondence, personal, business and "fan." There are engagements, "a thousand things which command my interest," she says, and few hours of leisure.

Yet she has taken some of that leisure to answer for The Christian Science Monitor a half dozen questions on her reading habits.

"If one is an inveterate lover of books, one finds time to read them," says Miss Bailey. "Reading is as much a part of my day's program as eating. And it always has been. I simply cannot recall any period of my life when I was not thrilled and stimulated by the sight of a book. As far back as I can remember there was the lovely volume of Nursery Rhymes illustrated by Walter Crane, in which all the bells of old London rang in 'Oranges and Lemons,' and all the atmosphere of the English countryside came to me in 'What Have You Got for Dinner? Mrs. Bond' and 'Dame Get Up and Bake Your Pies.'"

In a New World

From a fascinating serial in "Little Folks," the young Temple Bailey graduated to "Toby Tyler," "The Five Little Peppers," all of Louisa May Alcott's books, and, at the age of nine, Dickens' "Oliver Twist."

"After that," says Miss Bailey, "I lived in a new world. Dickens was my idol and I am sure I am not exaggerating when I say that I have read every one of his novels at least 20 times, for the little fat brown books were my constant companions until I was 20. But I had other literary interest. At 18 Tolstoy's 'Anna Karenina,' with Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair'—still my best-beloved. There was Thomas Hardy, also, DuMaurier, Stevenson, and a little later Conrad and Galsworthy. Too many to list, but all of them unforgettable.

"There were, too, our own brilliant novelists, Howells, Margaret Deland, Edith Wharton, Mary Wilkins, Alice Brown, Booth Tarkington, and then that later group, pre-war and post-war, who throwing aside the reticences of the older schools, have given us life in the raw until we sometimes wonder whether we have any virtues or virtue, and are not surprised that a foreigner judges our civilization by Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson.

"Of the poets there was Shakespeare as our everyday food. The children of my day quoted him as a part of common conversation. At a quaint old private school in Richmond, I was given literally yards of Shakespeare to memorize, and Shelley and Keats, and gained thereby a vocabulary and an emotional reaction to the beauty of words which has been of untold value in these later years of writing."

The old private school was picturesquely quartered in General Lee's mansion, now the Virginia Historical Association. For three joyous months every year there was vacation in the mountains, or at the seashore or on her grandmother's farm. Each week-end during the years in Washington and the years in Richmond there were week-end trips with her father, whose only "son" she was. They fished in the upper Potomac for bass and the tidewater streams of the Chesapeake for rock and pike and perch. She caught eels at Quantico and crabs from rickety old piers along the bay.

But in the winter before the fire of great chinks of coal, half-hidden by the fox-fur rug, there lay a slip of a child stretched full length with a book. The school days were much interrupted and while her mother supervised her manners, her father made her write themes which he blue-penciled, so that when there came days of stress and sorrow, and the need to find some way of expression, scribbling stories came easily. There was a prize from a great national magazine, a child's book, short stories, and now the novels.

But in all the years the bookshelves and the bedside table have held a motley collection, a good mystery story, a light romance, verse.

In the Grand Hours

"I happen at this moment in the grand hours from 10 to 12," says Miss Bailey, "when the house is still and solitude uninterrupted, to be reading, among other things, Burns Mantle's 'Best Plays of 1931-32,' Arnold Bennett's 'Journal,' and for stimulus to my imagination, which must be spurred to meet the next installment of my own story 'Enchanted Ground' now running in Cosmopolitan, 'David Copperfield,' and 'Diana of the Crossways.' Then for those quiet moments which bring me away from the problems of the world to a mood more serene and stable, Abbe Dimnet's 'What We Live By,' and 'The Lord's Prayer—An Interpretation,' by Dr. W. H. Wray Boyle.

"I cannot of course read all of these books at once. Often an absorbing novel is devoured at one luxurious feast, but not many of the novels of the day are absorbing. They give us a kind of gentle pleasure, fling a challenge to our prejudices, or fill us with horror of the people they depict. Few of them are so arresting as to call for a second reading, or to send us breathlessly to another book by the same author. In fact, the great quarrel I have with the novelists of the day is that they are not inspiring. They show us evil and leave us with it, to be smirched sometimes, and always with a sense of futility and failure.

"Burns Mantle's book is with the others because the theater interests me and the stage has always been one of my delights. There always is a book of verse on my table. Just now it is Elinor Wylie's delicate collection of silver-threaded sonnets. I wonder how many times she uses that word silver in the book. It gives one a sense of the moon-lighted world in which she lived, a world somewhat morbid and needing the warm brightness of the sun.

"To me, Arnold Bennett's 'Old Wives Tale' is one of the masterpieces of modern times. That is why I am reading his 'Journal.' Yet in a way I am sorry to see the man behind the books. For it seems to me that he wrote a great book in spite of himself, or rather one in which self-consciousness and egotism were swept away as he gave himself up to it. He went through life tortured by the effort to appear cosmopolitan against the background of early provincialism.

"Abbe Dimnet leads into 'the deep water of contemplation,' and Dr. Boyle seems to meet the needs of our day with peculiar and satisfying significance, as for instance in this sentence, 'He who sets the stars in their courses condescends to make a loaf of bread a gift of grace.'"

Women of League Secretariat

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
III
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

SEVERAL women have held key positions in the League of Nations library from the start. For the first seven years Miss Florence Wilson was librarian. At present, two women have rank equal to that of members of section.

Miss Alice C. Bartlett, who was called from New York to London in 1920 to become assistant librarian, is now deputy librarian. In addition, she carries on reference work, research and liaison with Americans who use the library. She is one of the few Americans still on the permanent Secretariat staff.

Before coming to the League, Miss Bartlett was assistant librarian of the American Geographical Society. In the society's building the famous House hearings were held in preparation for conclusion of peace. Miss Bartlett served in this activity, and soon after the League had been organized, she was invited to London.

Mlle. Marie Ginsberg has also been in the library since 1920. After completing her studies in 1914, she could not return to her native Poland because of the war. She came to Geneva and took degrees in economics and pedagogy.

Her interest in world affairs led her in 1920 to Brussels for an international conference. There she met Miss Wilson, then librarian. Later that year Mlle. Ginsberg came to the League, where she has specialized in economic and financial subjects. The economic and social division of the library, one of the largest units, is under her direction.

Governmental documents are handled for the library by Miss Elisa Jebsen of Norway. Cataloguing and classifying are intrusted to Miss Janet Saunders of Canada. Mlle. Antoinette Viguie of France, Mme. Maude Mann-Baker of Switzerland and Fraulein M. T. van Gils of Germany have other special assignments.

Busiest Corner

Every city has its "busiest corner." Traffic at several places in Secretariat corridors becomes "busiest" at different times. One place, however, holds the all-time record. It is always filled with the click of heels hurrying in and out of an office where Mme. Julienne Piachaud directs the work of some 60 stenographers and copyists.

Her telephone rings. While replying, she pushes buttons on her desk. Messengers in uniform enter with typewritten sheets. Stenographers come in one door, deposit their work and go out at another, or pause for instructions.

Between telephone calls, Madame comments that the procession of conferences "n'arrête pas." They keep on the march, and every conference means volumes of typing. For the most part, it is shorthand typing. The bell rings again. "Oui, Madame," and Madame explains that the Social Section has called for assistance. Sections have a certain number of their own typists, but Mme. Piachaud's staff provides a mobile force to be thrown wherever demands fall thick and fast.

It is a post of administrative responsibility in one of the vital functions of the League. Documents must be prepared in French or English for important committee meetings. Sometimes only one night is allowed to convert extensive shorthand notes into clean typed copy. During big conferences, night and holiday work is by no means an exception.

Mme. Piachaud started as a shorthand typist in the "pool" 12 years ago. She has been chief of this important service 11 years.

Meets Many World Statesmen

Few private secretaries have had greater opportunity to meet world statesmen than those of the Secretary-General and other high League officials. Most of these secretaries are women. When M. Joseph Avenol assumes the post of Secretary-General in June, Madame Henriette Schlesser will also enter a new stage in her League activity. During twelve years she has served with the first Deputy Secretary-General, and with his successor, M. Avenol.

It is no small service to be ready on quick notice with notes or documents required for conference between directors of the Secretariat and world statesmen. In her new capacity, much secretarial routine will be passed along to others. It will be necessary for her to know what takes place in private meetings of the Secretary-General. When appointments are to be arranged, she must know correct diplomatic procedure.

So her work will enlarge, although it has been growing with the Secretariat. To her, the Secretariat of a dozen years ago was like a "large family." Now, it has become a "big administration."

Miss Margaret Richardson of the Opium Section engages in the practical task of recording drug seizures and keeping an international "black list" of drug violators. Governments send in reports, from which Miss Richardson works.

By means of the black list, persistent violators can be traced from one nation to another. Some of them have been apprehended by this means after operating on several continents.

Seats For the Press

Up in an office on the third floor of the Secretariat, a young woman faces a puzzle at the start of every Geneva conference—how to make so many press seats do for an invariably larger number of correspondents. She is Miss G. Vera Ward, secretary of the Information Section. Every member of the Fourth Estate who passes through Geneva comes to know her.

When Miss Ward started as private secretary to M. Pierre Comert, director of the Information Section, she had no experience in press work. Yet she gradually found herself shifting into it.

Meanwhile the section was growing rapidly—she started with the League in London—and her position expanded with it. Besides handling correspondence for the director, she has many administrative duties in the section. These have become more important since the days when she and three men constituted the entire section. Extensive provisions for publicity and the press now make this section one of the largest and most active.

Practically all Secretaries of Section are women. Among them are Miss Elaine Macdonald of the Political Section, Miss Ethel Paczensky of the Legal Section and Miss Odette Bigard, Transit Section.

These secretaries perform the important function of liaison between the director of their section and members of section. They see to it that documents are translated and printed, handle correspondence and keep archives. When a section is

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Marie Ginsberg, of Poland, Director of the Economic and Social Division of the Library, League of Nations.

engaged on such an issue as the Sino-Japanese dispute, it is clear that the secretary is close to the inner workings of world history. Even on lesser questions, their task, despite a large amount of routine, has absorbing interest.

Miss C. M. Harris, secretary of the Minorities Section, finds her work "not like that in a national office." With a Spanish director, she has to assist a Persian, Colombian, Dane, Hollander and Norwegian. There are no French nationals in the section, yet French is commonly spoken. The other official League language, Miss Harris's own English, is also used frequently.

So goes the present work of women in the Secretariat. Women everywhere are watching to see what broadening of opportunities will be accorded their representatives during the second dozen years of League history.

This is the last of three articles in this series. The others were published on the two preceding Wednesdays.

Electricity Headquarters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FROM five little rooms tucked away in a side street of Kensington, the Electrical Association for Women has ascended—literally ascended, since their new premises enjoy the light and air of the very top floor—to the magnificence of an apartment in one of the new buildings on Regent Street.

The move has been something of an adventure. The association was formed only eight years ago by a small group of women who realized the importance of understanding, in at least an elementary way, the technical aspects of the electricity which was coming more and more into use in their homes.

In those eight years, however, the small group, under the direction of Miss Caroline Haslett, has expanded into a national organization with members running into thousands, and branches all over the country, and it has become increasingly apparent that women need something more than mere elementary knowledge, and should be offered the op-

Therefore the committee—not, they frankly own, without trepidation—decided upon expansion. They decided to organize a school for the education of women, in electrical matters, and they decided to open premises in the very center of London which, besides housing the school itself, would house also the growing staff of the association, and act as a club for town and country members.

Nothing of the kind had been done for the electrical industry before. Women were straying into electrical demonstration and lecture work entirely unorganized and almost entirely untrained. Therefore, when the proposals of the association were laid before the leaders of the industry, the industry met them with instant and whole-hearted approval. So whole-hearted, indeed, that financial guarantees were offered by the Associated Electrical Industries, the General Electric Company, Ltd., and the London Electricity Supply Association. With these guarantees, and with ready cash for the actual furnishings supplied by the members themselves, the committee signed the lease of the new headquarters, and opened them officially on Jan. 31.

The accommodation, besides the various staff offices, reception and waiting rooms, consists of a luxurious clubroom, decorated in soft pink and beige, with indirect lighting and a skillful effect induced by the flood-lighting of two windows which, opposite each other, are covered with silver "neatolin" and beige net.

Next to the clubroom, and separated from it only by folding doors, is the committee room; and (again through folding doors) is the pièce de résistance, the demonstration kitchen.

Miss Anna Holm is in charge of the kitchen, and she explains that the wealth and grandeur of it are due to the fact that all the apparatus has been lent for demonstration purposes by various electrical firms. The room itself is decorated in blue and white and is furnished with a clock-meter which can be used to check the consumption of any piece of electrical apparatus, and a lecturer's stool in bright red. A spotlight descends upon the demonstration table, with its porcelain-enamel top, its staggered side shelves and its long drawers for towels and implements; and round the table are ranged every conceivable kind of electric labor-saving device.

Lecture and demonstration courses for housekeepers and housewives, for teachers and women demonstrators, commenced in February, both students and the general public being admitted to the ordinary lectures, students attending only the special courses arranged by the school.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Alice C. Bartlett, Deputy Librarian of the League of Nations, Geneva, and One of the Few Americans Still on the Permanent Secretariat Staff.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Underwood. Courtesy of the Penn Publishing Co.

MISS TEMPLE BAILEY

Some Unusual Programs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS HAS been previously mentioned in this column, the General Federation of Women's Clubs is planning a "tour de luxe" during which some of the members will, this summer, visit "dream cities of the Old World," and call upon women's clubs in various places. Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, chairman of the department of fine arts in the organization, announces a "tour de books" for many members who will not be taking the trip.

It is suggested that groups of women form reading circles and follow the federation travelers in their contacts with Old World culture. In the autumn, when the readers and the travelers have completed their excursions, debates, or some other form of exchange of experiences, might be arranged as a part of programs for club meetings. The readers will have many questions to ask which they have noted down while they have been making mental visits to England, Belgium, France, Germany, and other countries through the pages of "A Tourist in Spite of Himself," by Alfred Edward Newton, or other books on Mrs. Taylor's list.

* * *

It will not be surprising if the "ship and train travelers" will wish to consult the "rocking chair travelers" on many questions of history, art or architecture which have occurred to them while they were en route.

The books on Mrs. Taylor's list are travel books which cover the route to be taken on the federation tour, and may be used as a travel program by clubs. For further information write to General Federation Headquarters, 1734 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C., inclosing a stamp for reply.

The idea of barter, or exchange of goods or service, is not a new one, but it has grown quite amazingly during the last season. Some clubs that have found their membership decreasing because of the inability of members to pay dues have used this method to replenish or start club libraries. Members who have books that they can donate to the club library have been allowed to pay their dues in this way.

* * *

One club whose membership includes several business women, has found that housekeeping members can earn their dues by cooking for those members who do not have the facilities or time to do such work themselves, but who appreciate being able to take home from a club meeting a homemade cake or loaf of bread.

It will not be surprising if a new committee is listed in some yearbooks next season whose duty it will be to bring together club members whose desires and abilities may be made to be mutually helpful.

An exhibition of camera pictures, taken during the summer, is being arranged by some program committees as a feature of a club meeting early next season. In some cases it is announced that the exhibition will remain open for several weeks. Pictures of the most beautiful tree in the country, the oldest house, or the most historical spot, as well as those of roadside beautification projects, and gardens, will have prominent places in such exhibitions.

The program committee in one club is asking the members to contribute to the opening program next fall either by describing or showing pictures of the funniest thing that they saw during the summer. Thus they plan to start the season with laughter.

Seen in the Shops

A new device for water-waving the hair at home is a Puritan-like bonnet made of soft, covered wire. One dampens the hair, ties the bonnet under the chin and waits for the wave to make its appearance.

* * *

Youthful Buster Brown collars of gray squirrel that can be worn either with suits or frocks conveniently lend themselves to the changing temperatures of early spring days.

* * *

Admiralty blue, Indies brown and chaff are some of the leading hues for shoes, while hosiery shades feature ochre-beige, deau-san, chukker, California tan and matin.

* * *

White piqué helps the new navy blue suits to joint the white collar class, sometimes appearing as a narrow piping and again as wide revers.

Fashion Nuggets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS SPRING advances, many new shades appear which vary a bit from the regular pastel colorings. Zinnia, dandelion-yellow, daffodil-green, ice-cream-pink are being emphasized.

Cleverly designed and still in vogue are the little separate jackets, useful in adding freshness to a much worn evening frock, and to make it appropriate for an informal dinner gown. The styles vary in length to suit the wearer, but the model which comes an inch below the waistline, predominates. The neckline is the most important feature.

Draped-shoulder silhouettes are a distinctive feature for outer apparel. They express a fitted treatment which outlines the figure, and yet remains loose enough to give freedom of movement. The sleeves show a slight width regulated by the styling.

Fabrics with a soft duvetyn effect are being used in the more formal spring suits. Skirts are tailored and straight, until they flare toward the hem from a released pleat. Coats vary in length from wrist to two-thirds length. Gray and navy are leading suit colors.

Capes are receiving more attention than the top-coat. They supplement conveniently one's town clothes, and are almost indispensable for cruising or spectators' sportswear. For evening they vary from three-quarter to full length, depending on the fabric. Owing to their easy adjustment, they bid fair to be increasingly popular during this revival of the Victorian styles.

Strutwear Hosiery

includes many practical novelty styles in addition to our regular staple line. Investigate and we feel you will invest in STRUTWEAR.

Retail Dealers Wanted

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"Monarch Peanut Butter tastes just like fresh roasted peanuts"—that is why they prefer Monarch.

Children like Monarch Cocoa, too—and Monarch Orange Marmalade, Monarch Food of Wheat, Monarch Fresh Prunes—to mention but a few of the 250 Monarch Finer Foods.

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MORE THAN 250
Finer FOODS

A MODERN CREATION FOR DRY and UNRULY HAIR

MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

WHY not always look well groomed when it is so easy? Why have untidy, disheveled hair? Dry and electrified hair have been the bane of humanity for ages.

Whyte-Fox
VEGETABLE HAIR OIL

Corrects that annoying condition for men, women and children; and 'tis harmless, stainless and a delight to use. Send the Coupon below.

Dresses your hair in any style and keeps it that way. Delicately perfumed and a delight to use—not Gummy, Greasy or Sticky.

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Enclosed find 10c to cover postage for which you are to send me generous sample of Whyte-Fox Hair Oil Dressing.

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Your Skin Can Now Be Exquisitel Adorable Try this New Method

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Keep your skin fresh, radiant, charming with Sem-Pray Compressed Cleansing Creme. Unique. Different from anything you ever used. A secret of rare Eastern oils compressed into dainty, rose-pink, almond-scented cake. Melts instantly on skin. Penetrates more deeply into pores. Removes clogging dust and impurities that resist less penetrating methods. This supreme cleansing is the only beauty aid you need. You'll look lovelier and younger.

In dainty container with PUSH-UP bottom. Used easily as lipstick. Always look as if you had just come from a beauty parlor. Get Sem-Pray today. Large economical package, all good toilet goods counters, only 60c. Or mail coupon for handbag package at once.

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Suite 2349CC, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Send generous package Sem-Pray Creme. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include Sem-Pray Rouge and Face Powder FREE.

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"There's just one kind of soap on my order now. At these new low prices I can afford to use Ivory for everything."
IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE · BATH · NICE CLOTHES · DISHES

A Fit Companion to The Active Woman

Enna Jettick Shoes are designed for the active woman, to give her the perfect fit and consequent foot freedom her activity requires. The new spring models now on display at all Enna Jettick dealers exemplify the blending of style and beauty with the ease of foot that comes from a proper fitting.

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"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

ENNA JETTICK SHOES INC.
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GERBER'S Strained Vegetable Products—specially prepared—enable you to provide baby's daily vegetable feedings accurately—easily—economically. Each Gerber product is made from the choicest fresh vegetables. Scientifically designed equipment assures uniformity. Cooking in oxygen-excluding vessels conserves natural food values lost in open vessel cooking. Straining through extra fine mesh monel metal strainers removes coarse crude fiber. Gerber's Vegetables are unseasoned, ready-to-serve. They save hours of time and effort.

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An ideal starting cereal for infants. Made of finely ground whole wheat and hulled oats—with added wheat germ. Long-cooking in whole, fresh milk increases food value and adds a more appetizing flavor. Straining assures uniform smoothness, and removes coarse bran particles. No seasoning is added.

Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

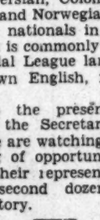
Strained Tomatoes — Beets — Vegetable Soup — Carrots — Spinach — Peas — Prunes — Green Beans.
4½ oz. cans

Strained Cereal
10¼ oz. can

5c at grocers and druggists.

Gerber's
STRAINED VEGETABLES

For lovely finger nails



Manacea softens hard cuticles, gives pliancy to brittle nails, and eliminates hangnails. It makes your manicure doubly effective.

Sold by dealers or direct. 50c jar. Extra Large Size $1.00. Same price in U. S. and Canada

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Achieve new beauty through Harper Method

"Now, Madam, your hair is lovely. You'll be glad your new hat leaves so much of your hair uncovered."

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Martha Matilda Harper wishes you to see how wonderfully her methods improve the appearance of your hair. She will send you a Courtesy Card which will be honored at any of the 500 famous Harper Method Salons.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Generally Are Given Only Scant Attention

Lack of Support Again in Evidence, Prices Moving Lower

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The stock market fell back into its recent habit of listless drifting today, lacking strength to press further the advance of yesterday's late trading.

After holding fairly steady, the market tilted downward in the last hour to register losses of 1 to more than 2 points.

Union Pacific lost 3 points, while American Telephone, Case, McKeesport Tin Plate and Allied Chemical were off about 2. Other losses of 1 to 2 points were shown in American Can, Santa Fe, du Pont, U. S. Steel and Columbian Carbon. Alcohol stocks firmed for a time with National Distillers advancing a point.

Turnover approximated 600,000 shares. The late tone was heavy.

Regulate Security Issues

The announcement of the Administration's program to regulate security issues was the outstanding event of the day for Wall Street, and while investment bankers were reluctant to comment on the proposals without further time for study, it was felt in some quarters that the plan might attract much support from investment bankers who believe that rigid restrictions, similar to those in force in Great Britain, should tend to restore investors' confidence and prove a real aid in reviving financing.

The rail shares continued to mark time, pending the expected early announcement of the Administration's plan of dealing with the carrier problem. In the meantime, reports from western carriers have indicated further recovery in traffic from the low levels reached during the banking holiday. Nevertheless, estimates appearing in the financial district several weeks ago, indicating that traffic would reach last year's volume sometime in May, have generally been revised.

While Secretary Ickes continued conferences with oil interests, looking to a stabilization of that industry, the weekly petroleum statistics showed further gains in crude production and in gasoline stocks, and prices remained unsettled.

Bond Trading Sluggish

The bond market generally failed to shake off its somnolent habits today, and prices moved sluggishly in a rather narrow range.

News developments, like quotations, were mixed. Steel production was up a trifle, and electric power output for the last week improved moderately. At the same time the paring of dividends almost equaled earnings declines, and European domestic problems still were not clear.

Hesitancy of railroad mortgage holders to add substantially to commitments was attributed principally to uncertainties regarding the reorganization and consolidation program which the Washington Administration is expected to announce momentarily.

United States Government securities again displayed rallying tendencies in restricted trading. Most of the Libertys and Treasurys advanced fractionally. Some institutional repurchasing was reported in this department.

Foreign government loans, on the other hand, were subjected to some pressure. This was particularly true of the Germans where losses ranged from 1 to around 4 points in the various categories.

Most German maturities recorded new lows for the year, with the principal activity in the Reich 5½s. French 7½s also lost a point, along with Austrian 7s and some of the Colombians. British and Italian issues were barely steady, but Australian 5s and Japanese 6½s were a bit higher.

Declines of fractions to around a point were suffered by a number of the domestic rails, including liens of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Rock Island. The utilities were soggy. Bonds of American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Detroit Edison, Cincinnati Gas, Kansas Gas and Western Union received little support.

Industrial loans such as Dodge Brothers 6s, American Smelting 5s and Goodyear 5s were heavy. National Dairy Product 5¼s improved

Dividends

William Wrigley Jr. Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock, payable June 1, July 1, and Aug. 1 to stock of record May 20, June 20, and July 20, respectively.

Mohawk Investment Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

State Street Investment Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Hershey Chocolate Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 25. This places the stock on a $3 annual basis, compared with 85 previously.

Horn & Hardart Company (New York) declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

New Orleans Public Service, Inc., declared a dividend of 8½ cents on the preferred payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

American Light & Traction Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

American Ice Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 25 to stock of record April 7.

Link Belt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10c, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Brookline Trust Company, Brookline, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable April 1 to stock of record March 28.

Second National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 29.

Electrical Securities Net

Electrical Securities Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net of $2,916,391 after charges. Loss on sales and exchanges of securities of $131,913 was charged against reserve for losses. In 1931 net was $2,675,198, including $225,949 profit on sale and exchange of securities. The entire common stock is owned by General Electric Company. There was outstanding 74,774 shares of $5 no-par preferred Dec. 31, 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Mar. 29; Last Mar. 28

				Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 29	Last Mar. 28
5¾	3		Adams Express	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15¾	10	2	Adams Mills	900	13½	12½	13¼	13⅜
10⅝	8		Addressograph	1300	9⅛	9	9	
2⅝	1⅜		Advance Rumely	300	2	2	2	
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	2100	58⅜	57	57	58¼
14⅛	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3700	14⅜	14	14¼	14½
1⅝	1		Alleghany Corp	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅛	1½		Allegh pf ww XXX	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
85⅜	70⅝	6	Allied Chem	6500	78	75¾	76⅝	77¼
9½	6		Allis Chalmers	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
22⅛	18½	2	Amerada	800	21½	21	21	21½
11¾	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
12⅝	8		Am Bank Note	100	11	11	11	10¾
2⅝	1		Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅜	2¾		Am Beet Sug pf	10	8	8	8	
12⅞	9½	.60	AmBrake S&F	400	11⅜	11	11	
75	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	120	60¼	60	60¼	60
62¾	49½	4	Am Can	4000	57⅛	55¾	56⅛	57
8½	6¾		Am Car & Fdry	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛
40	34	31	Am Chicle	100	37	37	37	37
22⅜	13		Am Colortype	1200	16½	16	16	16
10⅜	4		Am European	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	3½		Am & For Pow	300	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
14⅞	8¾		Am & For Pow pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
12	6½		Am & For Pow 6	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
9¾	5½		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
6½	2¾		Am Ice	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8⅜	4¼		Am International	1200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8½	5⅜		Am Locomotive	400	7⅞	7¼	7½	7½
30	17	1½	Am News	30	20	19½	20	
9¼	4		Am Power & Lt	2400	4½	4	4	4½
24½	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pw	100	12	12	12	12
21½	9⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	10½	9⅞	10	10½
7⅜	4⅜		Am Radiator	1400	8½	6¼	6½	6½
10⅜	6¾		Am Rolling Mill	300	8⅜	8	8	8
18	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	800	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15½
42	31		Am Smelt & R pf	300	39	38½	38½	39
30⅜	20¼		Am SmSR 6% pf	300	27½	27½	27½	
35¼	30	2½	Am Stores	100	33	33	33	31⅞
36⅝	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2300	35½	34	34	35¼
91½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	90	90	90	90
109⅜	89¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	13500	92⅜	89⅜	90	91⅜
19½	11⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	100	12	12	12	11⅝
6½	3½		Am Woolen	100	5	5	5	
29¾	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	200	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	25
9⅜	5		Anaconda Cop	1800	7	6⅝	6¾	7
54	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	47½	47½	47½	
2⅜	1½		Armour Ill A	700	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
1½	¾		Armour Ill B	300	1	⅞	⅞	1
13¾	7		Armour Ill pf	200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
2½	2		Artloom Corp	30	2	2	2	
51½	48½		Artloom Corp pf	100	50	50	50	50½
5½	3½		Asso Dry Goods	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
24⅛	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	600	24½	23½	24	23
22	15		Asso Dry G 2pf	500	22	22	22	19¾
68	55	5	Atchison pf	4700	44⅜	43½	43⅝	44⅜
26½	16½		Atl Coast Line	800	58	55½	58	55
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refinin g	100	22½	22¼	22¼	22
66	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	300	15¼	15	15	15
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	20	62½	62½	62½	
8	5½		Aviation Corp Del	12700	6¾	6⅜	6½	6⅜

—B—

6¼	3⅞		Baldwin Loco	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5
12⅜	8¼		Balt & Ohio	2500	10½	10	10½	10⅝
15⅜	9¾		Balt & Ohio pf	500	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
26½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	500	25	25	25	
4¼	3		Barnsdall A	1500	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
65½	63	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	63½	63½	63½	
11½	6½		Bendix Aviation	600	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
13¾	9		Best & Co	400	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
12⅞	10⅞		Bethlehem Steel	500	13½	13	13	13⅜
36½	25½		Beth Steel pf	100	29	29	29	30
14⅜	9½		Bohn Alum ⅜ Br	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	1500	21	20½	20½	21¼
9¾	5½		Borg Warner	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
31	21¾		Briggs Mfg	500	3½	3	3	3½
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn Man T	4500	29¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
5	3½		Brooklyn M T pf	400	77¼	77	77	77½
5	1¾		Brooklyn Queens	700	4½	3½	3¾	
5	2		Brunswick Balke	300	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	2		Burns Terminal	200	½	½	½	
8¾	6¼	.40	Bucyrus A pf	10	27	27	27	
41	23¾		Burroughs Add	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
1⅝	1		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	3	3	3	
15	8½		Butte & Superior	200	1	1	1	
			Byers	500	11	11	11	11⅛

—C—

12½	7¾		Calif Packing	500	10¾	10½	10½	11
½	¼		Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	⅜
3½	2		Campbell Wy&C	100	3	3	3	
3¼	2		Calumet & Hecla	400	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
14⅜	7⅞	1	Canada Dry	400	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅝
18	14		Canadian Pacific	4000	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
52¼	30½		Cannon Mills	100	16	16	16	16
60	41	4	Case Thresh	20000	47	44⅝	45½	47⅛
9½	5½		Case Thresh pf	10	48	48	48	47½
9	4½		Caterpillar Trac	300	8	8	8	8¼
23	14	1½	Celanse Corp	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
33⅜	21¼		Central Aguirre	900	22	20¾	20¾	21⅜
10⅜	5⅞		Century Ribbon	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
20⅞	8		Cerro de Pasco	700	8¼	8¾	8¼	8⅜
20⅞	14⅞	2	Checker2Cab Mfg	1200	10	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
03½	24⅜	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
1¼	¾		Ches & Ohio	4000	28¾	27¾	28	28⅜
3	1½		Chi & E Ill pf	200	¾	¾	¾	
8¾	3⅜		Chi G IG West	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
3½	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6¼	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4	2⅜		Chi & N'western	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	2¼
5⅜	3		Chi Pneu Tool	100	2⅜	2⅜	3⅛	4
7½	4		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
8½	4½		Chi RI&P 6%	200	4	4	4	
8⅞	6⅝	1	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5	5	5	5
9	5		Chi Yellow Cab	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4	2		Chickasha Cot O	300	9	9	9	9
17¼	7¾	1	Chrysler	300	3	2½	2⅝	3
12½	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	2500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
52½	49¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	300	10	10	10	
13	7¾	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	46	46	46	
81	38½	6	Colg-Palb-P pf	300	¾	¾	¾	
5	2¼		Collins & Aikman	100	54	54	54	54
17⅜	10⅞	1	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	3½	3½	3½	
35¾	23½	2	Columbia Gas	4000	4½	4½	4½	4½
6½	4		Columbian Carb	400	11	10⅜	10⅝	11
76½	70	6½	Comm Credit	600	5½	5	5	5⅛
24½	16	3	Comm Cred 1pf	130	70	70	70	70
25	18	2	Comm Cred A	400	16½	16	16	16¼
13½	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	400	30¾	29	29	
27⅜	1½		Comm Solvents	8000	12⅞	12¼	12¾	12¾
50	22	6	Comwlth & So	3500	15⅞	14	14⅜	14⅜
9¾	7⅜		Comwlth &S 6pf	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	
117⅜	57⅜		Conde Nast Pub	100	8	8	8	7
63¼	42¾	4	Consol Pilm I pf	300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	7
99	90	5	Consol Gas	5000	44⅜	43¼	43½	44⅛
6¼	5		Consol Gas pf	700	91	90½	90½	90¾
2¾	1¼		Consol Oil	700	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½
3¾	1¾		Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
7⅛	3½		Container B	100	3	3	3	
45⅞	35½	2	Cont Baking B	1000	½	½	½	
17¼	10	1.20	Cont Can	900	43½	42	42	43
2¾	1		Cont Insurance	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
6⅜	4⅞		Cont Motors	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
59½	45⅜	3	Cont Oil	800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5½
4¼	2⅞		Corn Products	3000	53½	52½	52½	53½
28⅞	23	.21	Coty	1000	2½	2½	2½	2½
3⅞	2¼		Cream of Wheat	300	27¼	27	27	27½
23½	14¼		Crosley Radio	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	24½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	700	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
1½	1⅛		Crown Cork pf	300	29⅜	29	29	
24	16		Crown Zellerback	100	½	½	½	
3½	1½		Crucible Steel pf	10	18	18	18	
30	10		Cuban Am Sug	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
11⅞	6½		Cuban Am S pf	40	23	22½	23	21½
2½	1½		Curtis Publishg	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3⅞	2¼		Curtiss-Wright	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			Curtiss-Wright A	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

—D—

58¼	37⅝		Del & Hudson	5000	55½	53¼	53½	54¼
27⅜	17¼		Del Lack & W	4000	23	22	22	22⅜
3	2		Denver R G pf	100	3	3	3	
71½	51¾	4	Detroit Edison	100	54	53½	53½	54⅞
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	18¼	18	18	18⅜
13¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	600	14¼	13	13½	13⅜
13⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2000	13⅜	13	13½	13⅜
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	10000	35¾	34¼	34⅜	35¾

—E—

61⅜	36⅝	3	Eastman Kodak	900	56⅜	55	55	56
4	4		Eitingon S pf	100	4	4	4	
20⅞	11¼		Elec Auto-Lite	900	12	11¾	11¾	12⅜
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	
7⅞	3¾		Elec Pow & Lt	1500	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	4¼
20⅛	8⅜	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	400	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	25	24½	25	24½
11	6½	1	Engineers Pub S	100	4½	4½	4½	
6½	4		Equitable Off Bld	100	7	7	7	7
7¾	5		Erie RR	300	5	5	5	5⅜
5¼	3		Erie RR 1pf	100	3	3	3	
			Erie RR 2pf	100	3	3	3	

—F—

			Fairbanks Morse	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
54	41	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	50	45	45	45	
			Fed Screw W	200	1	1	1	
			Fed Water Serv	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	2
18&	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	11
7½	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	7½	7½	7½	
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
10⅛	4½		Foster-Wheeler	200	7½	7½	7½	
21	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17	17	17	17¼
2½	¾		Fox Film A	3000	1¼	⅞	¾	1¼
26⅜	16½	2	Franklin Sim pf	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	
			Freeport Texas	100	21½	21½	21½	22

—G—

43¼	23⅝		Gen Am Inv	500	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Inv pf ww	200	48	48	48	
7⅞	4⅜		Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	19¼	18½	18½	18⅝
16	13	2	Gen Asphalt	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
16⅜	20½	.40	Gen Baking	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
12	11¼	.60	Gen Electric	12500	13⅝	13	13	13⅛
28¾	21	2	Gen Elec Ep	1000	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
1½	⅜		Gen Foods	1 00	25¼	24⅝	25	25½
42	35½	3	Gen Gas & E A	400	¾	¾	¾	
14⅞	10	1	Gen Mills	700	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	40½
3½	2½		Gen Motors	17500	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
3¾	2½		Gen Pub Service	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
75	69¾	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	700	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			Gen Realty	10	75	75	75	
7	5½		Gen Rlty pf ww	300	⅝	½	⅝	
20¼	12⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	200	6	6	6	
75	62	5	Gillette S R pf	1200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
6½	3¾		Glidden	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	100	6	6	6	
6¼	3		Goodrich	1200	14⅝	14½	14½	14½
18¾	9¼		Goodyear	200	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4¼
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	4000	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	15
3½	1½		Graham Paige	300	3¼	3⅜	3¼	
11⅝	6¾		Great Nor pf	200	2⅜	1¾	1¾	1¾
7	5¼		Great Nor Ore	1300	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
13⅜	7		Greene Can Cop	1000	5¼	5	5	5⅛
1¾	⅝		Greyhd West Sug	7200	13½	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛
⅞	¾		Grigsby-Grunow	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
			Guantanamo Sug	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞

—H—

			Hahn D S pf	200	9½	9½	9½	
59¾	35⅛	1½	Hercules Powder	300	18	17½	17½	
80	72½	5¶	Hershey Choc	1000	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	
174	145	9	Hershey Choc pf	100	70	70	70	
15⅜	8¼		Homestake Min	300	172¾	172¾	172¾	174
3¼	1⅜		Houston Oil	200	11	11	11	
10	3½	.40	Houston Oil new	100	2½	2½	2½	
15¾	11½	2½	Howe Bound	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5½	3		Hudson & Man	100	13	13	13	12¼
3¼	1⅜		Hudson Motor	300	3½	3½	3½	
			Hupp Motors	100	2	2	2	1⅞

—I—

15½	10⅛		Ill Central	1200	13¾	13	13	13½
16	12		Inland Steel	200	12½	12½	12½	
3⅞	2		Inspiration Cop	100	2½	2½	2½	
4½	2¼	.15	Insuranshare Del	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
2½	1½		Insuranshare Mid	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7¼	4⅛		Interborg Rap T	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅜	⅜		Int Agr Corp	5000	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
				200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Mar. 29; Last Mar. 28

				Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 29	Last Mar. 28
97½	75¾	.6	Int Business M	100	88	88	88	88¼
9½	6½		Int Cement	200	8½	8½	8½	
4	3¼		Int Combustion	100	½	½	½	
25¾	13¾	.60	Int Combus pf	200	4	4	4	
6	3		Int Harvester	15000	32¾	29¾	22¾	23¼
9½	6¾		Int Hydroelec	300	3½	2¾	3½	
3	2½		Int Nickel	5000	8¾	8	8¼	8¼
18⅝	13¾	1½	Int Print Ink	200	1	1	1	
18	9¾		Int Salt	500	14	13¾	14	14
40	24½		Int Silver	200	17	17	17	17
8½	5½		Int Silver pf	90	32	31½	32	32
27⅛	11½		Int Tel & Tel	1500	6¼	6	6	6⅜
5	3½		Interstate Dept S	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
4½	2½		Int Print Ink	200	5	5	5	
16	11	2	Int Pap & P pf	100	2½	2½	2½	
			Island Crk Coal	100	15½	15½	15½	

—J—

23¾	12¼		Johns Manville	600	16½	15¾	15¾	16

—K—

8⅞	6⅞		Kayser (J) & Co	100	8	8	8	7½
2	⅞		Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2¼		Kelvinator Corp	700	4½	4	4	4
11½	7⅜		Kennecott Cop	700	4½	4	4	4
10	6¼	1	Kimberly Clark	2000	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
10¾	5½	1	Kresge	400	7½	7	7	7
100	90	7	Kresge pf	700	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
19⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	20	90	90	90	
				600	18⅝	18	18	17⅞

—L—

1½	1		Lehigh Val Coal	200	1	1	1	
14⅛	8⅝		Lehigh Val RR	100	11	11	11	11¾
47⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	41	41	41	40⅜
7½	4⅜		Libbey-Owens-F	100	6	6	6	
16	13½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	13½	13½	13½	
15	10		Lima Loco Wks	100	13½	13½	13½	
9¾	8	.80	Link-Belt	100	13½	13½	13½	
18½	10¼		Liquid Carbonic	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
21½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	440	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	17½
3½	1¾		Loft Inc	2400	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅞
27	10¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	2	2	2	2
19⅜	15	1⅜	Louisville G&E A	500	24¾	24	24½	24
32⅝	21¼		Louisville & N	100	15½	15½	15½	
				2700	30¾	29¼	29¼	30¾

—M—

18¼	13	2	McCall Corp	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
23⅜	18	1½	McIntyre Porcu	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
57⅜	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	1300	52	50	51	51
23½	13½	1	Mack Trucks	400	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅜
34¼	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	31¼	31	31	30¾
8⅝	5⅜		Magma Copper	100	6¼	6¼	6

Financial: News and Comment

West Attracts Buyers of The New Wool Clip

Shearing Now Commenced in Earnest and Prices Tend to Higher Levels

The West is rapidly attracting all attention in the wool trade. With shearing now commencing in earnest in several of the more southerly of the western states, wool will begin to come on the market rather freely. in the next few weeks.

The latter coterie of buyers is now en route to buying quarters, and during the next two or three weeks will thoroughly familiarize themselves with conditions all through the wool growing country.

Buying has continued during the last few days at scattered points throughout the West and at higher prices than were deemed wise a week ago. Purchases in Arizona of the fine and fine medium French combing types were made last week at around 12½ to 13½ cents for fairly good wools which will cost, according to experienced buyers, 37 to 38 cents.

Sales in Wyoming

There have been sales effected in Wyoming of the fine staple clips-contracts on the sheep's back at prices which are figured at fully 40 cents, clean basis.

Perhaps of greatest importance has been the purchase, on the sheep's back, of several lots of wool in Texas, which is the largest producing state of the country. For good 12 months wools, 15 cents is reported to have been paid, which it is calculated means fully 40 cents, clean basis, landed Boston and possibly two cents more.

While the tide seems to be rising rather strong in the West, there is very little business being reported in any of the eastern concentration markets.

Fine and fine medium staple wools are quoted around 43 cents in the original bags, and some choice Texas 12-months wool is reported to have been sold at 20 cents in the grease, or a clean cost of about 45@46 cents to the buyer. Strictly staple fine graded wools are now held at 45@47 cents, clean basis.

Half-Bloods Are Firm

Half-blood combing wools are very firm, with 43 cents usually quoted and recently obtained for the best territory types. Good wool suitable for topmaking purposes has been sold at about 40 cents. For territory wools, the range for half-blood and fine wools is mostly from 40 to 45 cents, clean basis.

Three-eighths combing wools have been sold to a moderate extent latterly at 19 to 19½ cents.

Three-eighths territory wools of the best type have been sold at up to 40 cents, clean basis. Quarter-blood combing territory wools are quotable at about 36 to 38 cents for fair to choice wools. Stocks of quarter and three-eighths combing wools both territory and bright have been pretty well cleared from the market.

In fact, stocks of wool of all grades are by no means heavy, and the statistical position of the market is regarded as eminently sound.

Piece Goods Trade Slow

The piece goods market—for the moment is slow—and not a little unsettled as an aftermath of the bank holiday. There is reason to doubt, however, that stocks of finished piece goods or of clothing in the market are burdensome.

Spinners and topmakers have been finding demand slow, and specifications against old contracts have slowed down materially.

Foreign markets have been showing slight improvement in the last week. London, in the closing days of the second series, is showing considerable strength, as compared with the opening price levels. France and Germany have been buying more heavily in the sales toward the end of the series, although English buyers have taken the bulk of the wool sold.

In the primary markets, there has been a steady tone. In Australia prices have ruled firm for marinos, especially in consequence of the buying for Japanese account. The Japanese have dominated this market for the greater part of the season and have bought a very large weight of wool. The trend of wool prices the world over appears to be definitely upward at last.

Detroit Bankers Co. Hearing Is Postponed

DETROIT, March 29 (AP)—Hearing on an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Detroit Bankers Company, holding company for the inoperative First National Bank-Detroit and other financial institutions, today was postponed until Thursday in Circuit Court when the company's attorney said he had not had time to prepare his answer.

The new National Bank of Detroit reported today that during banking hours Tuesday and for the two hours it was open Monday night, 808 new accounts, totaling $5,502,718, were deposited. The total to date, officials said, represents $23,224,055 in deposits.

Road Plans New Financing

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Holders of $2,122,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company, maturing April 1, are asked to accept for each $1000 obligation $500 in cash and $500 in new first lien and refunding mortgage five-year 5½s under a plan worked out with assistance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, says G. G. Moore, vice-president of the road. Substantially all of the holders must assent before the proposal can be declared operative. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to lend sufficient funds.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Earnings

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, total income of $10,838,633 available for depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, federal taxes, and dividends. After all charges the net income (exclusive of all inter-company profits) amounted to $4,580,562. After provision of $1,104,199 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends and $2,473,181 for 6 per cent preferred dividens, the surplus was $1,003,202, equal to 51 cents a share on the 1,987,676 shares of common stock.

Lower Savings Bank Dividends

THE rather peremptory request to savings banks by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, to hold their dividend rates down to 3½ per cent annually will have the effect of materially reducing rates paid by Boston banks, although the latter had in many cases determined of their own accord to make reductions, in case of some downtown institutions to 3 per cent.

Of the 21 largest savings banks in Boston, one is paying 5 per cent, two 4½ per cent, 14 4 per cent and four 3½ per cent. Most, if not all, of those paying 3½ per cent will cut to 3 per cent, and therefore a reduction by almost every Boston institution appears to be in prospect.

Rates currently paid by the 14 largest Boston banks are as follows: 5 per cent by South Boston Savings, 4½ by Charlestown Five Cents, 4 per cent by Home, Franklin, Boston Penny, Union, Roxbury Institution for Savings, Wildey, Eliot and East Boston; 3½ per cent by Boston Five Cents, Provident Institution, Suffolk and Warren.

Of the State's 193 savings banks, 62 will pay dividends in April, and of Boston's 21 largest institutions, 11 will pay next month. Therefore, effects of the commissioner's recommendations will shortly be in evidence.

Steel Production Is Increased To 15 P. C. Capacity

Steel production has risen to 15 per cent of the country's capacity from 14 per cent last week, according to an Iron Age summary. The change is not indicative of any broad improvement in business, but rather is due to special circumstances.

For example, the Wheeling district is operating at 30 per cent, a rise of five points, but this is mainly because of tin plate specifications, while at Cleveland a slight gain results from the desire of one company to build up a stock of ingots.

In the Pittsburgh district the mills are barely holding at last week's' rate of 13 per cent, while operations in the Valley and contiguous territory have declined. Chicago steel output has risen fractionally. In other districts there has been no material change either for better or worse. The best individual plant operation in the country is that of the Great Lakes Steel Corp., Detroit, which is 50 per cent. The Cleveland mills are averaging 32 per cent.

The failure of steel business to recover the ground lost as a result of the bank crisis may be attributed in large part to the fact that in many sections of the country financial conditions are still unfavorable for business enterprise.

However, many industrial plants that were wholly or partially shut down during the past two or three weeks are resuming operations, and a gradual straightening out of the recent entanglements is now more confidently looked for.

Drop in Savings 50 Per Cent of Normal

Since March 15 when the savings banks of Massachusetts were reopened with a limit of $100 on withdrawals, total deposits withdrawn have been $7,730,000. In the same period deposits have aggregated $6,500,000, or net decline in the savings total of $1,230,000.

For the 11 days, average daily withdrawals have been $702,700, and average daily deposits $591,000, or an average net daily decline in deposits of $111,700. This latter figure is roughly half the average net daily decline of deposits of $210,600 in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31,1932, when, of course, there was no restrictions on withdrawals.

Savings bank people report that while the $100 withdrawal limit is still in effect—and there is no sign of rescinding of the limitation—nevertheless the permission to pay out greater sums in cases of need is construed liberally.

In certain instances larger payments have been allowed where the effect was to increase local trade. Thus depositors have been permitted to withdraw to secure working capital needed in their business; one depositor was allowed to take out a sum to pay for an automobile for which he had contracted.

F. & R. Lazarus & Co.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29—F. & S. Lazarus & Co. (controlled by Federated Department Stores, Inc.) reports for the year ended Jan. 31, certified by independent auditors, net of $468,236 after depreciation, federal taxes, minority interest, etc., equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 29,254 shares of 6½ per cent preferred to 75 cents a share on 370,000 no-par shares of common, compared with a net the preceding year of $562,638 after depreciation, federal taxes, minority interests and a charge of $152,699 to adjust book value of marketable securities, etc., equal to 99 cents a common share. Net sales were $13,133,943, compared with $16,895,107.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. Loss

CHICAGO, March 29 — The report of Montgomery, Ward & Co. for the 13 months ended Jan. 31, 1933, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $5,686,784 after taxes and charges, including inventory write-down and loss of $857,675 on sale of securities acquired in prior years. This compares with net loss of $9,737,083 for 13 months ended Jan. 31, 1932. For the calendar year 1931 the company reported net loss of $8,712,923.

Silk Yardage Increases

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—An increase of 8.3 per cent in yardage sales of broad silks, as compared with the like month last year, is reported for February by the Silk Association of America. Sales were 12.6 per cent under those of January, 1933. Stocks in hands of manufacturers on Feb. 28 were 2.7 per cent larger than on Jan. 31, but 18 per cent lower than at the end of February, 1932.

Demand for Machinery Small

NEW YORK, March 29—Machinery builders and distributors at present have virtually no orders on their books and there is little expectation of any marked improvement in the second quarter, says American Machinist.

New York Banks Earn Dividends First Quarter

Some Recent Revisions Are Due to Conservative Policies Adopted

NEW YORK, March 29—The majority of New York City banks and trust companies in the first quarter will show operating earnings sufficient to cover dividend disbursements despite the banking difficulties. In a number of instances it is probable a small margin will be carried forward to undivided profits, after adjustments.

Money rates, on the whole, were at their lowest in history the first two months of this period. The smaller returns on loans and high grade investments, however, were largely offset by reductions in interest on deposit accounts.

A firmer trend prevailed toward the latter part of February, and by March 3, just a few days before the national banking holiday, Clearing House banks, which comprise the principal institutions in the city, advanced deposit rates accordingly.

Dividend Revisions

In the interest of conservatism, several local banks and trust companies have either reduced or deferred action on dividend payments for this quarter, although earnings were stated, in specific instances, to be adequate to continue payments.

While New York City banks on the whole have been earning sufficient from operations to maintain dividends, necessary adjustments, such as depreciation of securities and setting aside reserves for bad or doubtful accounts and other contingencies, have made heavy drains on undivided profits and surplus accounts and it is primarily with intention of rebuilding these accounts that revisions in dividends have been ordered.

Seven institutions have made dividend revisions this quarter—five have reduced payments and two have decided to omit payments. Those making reductions are Brooklyn Trust Company, Empire Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, National City Bank and Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

Regular Dividend Distributions

Manufacturers Trust Company and Bronx County Trust Company voted to omit payments. Sixteen other major institutions voted to make the regular payments.

Of 24 principal banks and trust companies in the city, nine are paying the same percentage of dividends as in 1929; namely Bankers Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, First National Bank, Fulton Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, New York Trust Company, United States Trust Company and Chemical Bank & Trust Company.

From the standpoint of total payments in 1932, four institutions —Fulton Trust, Guaranty Trust, Irving Trust and New York Trust—distributed more in dividends in that year than in 1929, while three others—Bankers, First National and United States Trust—paid at the same rate as in 1929.

National Steel Cut In Salaries Is Unlikely

PITTSBURGH, March 29 — Reports of a general cut for salaried employees throughout the steel industry do not apply to National Steel Corporation. In a recent interview, Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the company, stated that the management has no intention of reducing salaries or hours of work of its salaried employees.

"My recent statement opposing wage cuts in the steel industry represented the unanimous opinion of those with whom I am associated in this company and was intended to apply to salaried employees as well as wage earners.

"We have not in any way changed the opinion which it expressed. Salaried employees have done their part equally with wage earners in bearing the industry's burden of depression," Mr. Weir stated.

Penick & Ford Earnings

NEW YORK, March 29—"Earnings of Penick & Ford for the first quarter of 1933 will be fully equal to those of the like 1932 period," stated F. T. Bedford, president, at the annual meeting. "I think the condition of our company is very strong today," said Mr. Bedford. "Corn syrup sold to confectioners by the industry during the first two months of 1933 showed an increase of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent over the like period last year. There has been a greater demand for lower priced package goods, according to Mr. Bedford.

Bendix Aviation Corp. Loss

Report of Bendix Aviation Corp. and domestic and Canadian subsidiaries for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $1,601,242 after all charges, loss on sale of fixed assets, provision for loss on sale of securities and amount due from closed banks, etc., compared with a net profit of $1,555,478 in 1931. Company will write down patents and other intangible assets to $1 from $38,029,841.

S. Z. Mitchell Resigns

Announcement is made of the resignation of S. Z. Mitchell as chairman of the board, director and member of the executive committee of Electric Bond & Share Company, and the election of C. E. Groesbeck, formerly president, as chairman of the board, and of S. R. Inch, formerly executive vice-president, as president and member of the board.

Boston Elevated Railway

Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway report for February excess of cost of service over receipts of $181,034, compared with excess cost of service of $91,118 in the same month a year ago. For the eight months to Feb. 28 this year there was an excess of outgo over income of $2,161,563, compared with $1,538,316 similar excess in the corresponding eight months a year ago.

Boston & Maine Deficit

Boston & Maine Railroad reports for February a deficit after fixed charges of $156,145, comparing with a surplus after charges of $24,279 in February, 1932. Deficit after charges for the first two months of this year was $468,006, compared with a deficit after charges of $100,109 in the first two months of 1932.

Maine Central Deficit

Maine Central Railroad in February had a deficit of $72,178 after fixed charges, compared with a deficit after charges of $65,601 in February, 1932. This small increase in deficit after charges, however, is favorable in view of a decline of $188,704 in operating revenues.

Exporters Take Issue With The 'Buy American' Campaign

Say Losses Under Such Policy Will Exceed Gains—Would Throw Thousands of Americans Out of Work —Leads to Isolation or International Friction

In an official statement issued by the American Manufacturers Export Association, a national organization consisting of the leading manufacturing corporations of the country, issue is taken with a campaign recently pressed forward by certain interests and called "Buy American."

The statement was authorized by the board of directors of the association after the subject had been carefully considered. The association is headed by James D. Mooney, president, General Motors Export Corporation.

While expressing sympathy with all movements that are designed on patriotic grounds to promote trade and to increase employment the association seeks to point out that there are certain reactions to such a movement as that of "Buy American" which are missed by many of those who are rushing in to campaign on this popular slogan, and which if carried out to its logical conclusion, would actually bring about the very opposite of what is intended, by throwing a very large body of American workers out of employment.

The association goes on to point out that there is another side to the movement of "Buy American" which has not been told and that it is only fair that the American buying public should at least know it and it proceeds to tell that side.

Means Isolation

The statement of the association, in brief, makes these points:

1. That similar movements to "Buy American," "Buy Canadian," "Buy British," "Buy French," and so forth, while being popular movements from a patriotic point of view, have in the long run not worked out in the way that their promoters contemplated. That unless a nation plans to become isolated absolutely in its trade relations, trade is a two-way process in which a nation must buy as well as sell, and that if we are only going to buy American goods then the logical reaction will be that other countries will refuse to buy American goods as they have done in lesser volume already, and that this nation will eventually lose whatever foreign trade it has left.

2. That to lose this trade will only and can only, result in throwing many thousands of Americans out of work who are at present employed in manufacturing goods for foreign nations.

3. That a general adoption of such a policy can only lead to friction and bad feeling between the United States and other nations and discourage international good will.

4. That the people of this country have been buying American for a long time for the simple reason that no large quantity of foreign goods is coming here and because purchases are made on basis of price plus quality.

Against Sound Policy

5. That "Buy American" policy is inconsistent with the policy of encouraging American merchants to ship their goods in American ships so as to promote the prosperity of the American merchant marine. It is losing sight of the fact that we cannot isolate trade here and refuse to buy foreign goods if we want to ship our goods in American vessels to foreign countries because those nations will refuse to buy our goods and there will be no goods to be shipped in American bottoms to foreign ports, if the movement is carried out to its extreme and logical conclusions.

6. That the basis of commerce is for nations to buy goods where and when they can best obtain them and to trade with each other to their best mutual advantage, and that the ideal is to buy from nations those things that we have not got or do not manufacture or do not grow and to sell to those nations the things they need, and do not have and do not manufacture and do not grow, and that such trading should be based upon mutual concessions or a policy of reciprocity as adopted in political platforms and by President Roosevelt, who contends that in order to bring back prosperity to this country we must rebuild up our world trade.

Says Movement Will Fail

7. That even in the best times the import trade of this country only is equal to 6 per cent of the total trade of the American nation in manufactured goods and that under recent conditions it has since been reduced to 5 per cent and more recently to 1 per cent. Our exports in normal times are generally 10 per cent of our output and are consequently more important than our imports to the nation's industrial well-being.

The statement in detail goes on to say:

"Buy American" is being dinned into our ears and emblazoned before our eyes in large, black, eight-column newspaper headlines. We are entreated also by radio, talking pictures, politicians, business houses, trade organizations, advertisements, billboards, labels, window displays, and what not. Street hawkers approach us to buy buttons for our coat lapels showing we "Buy American." Our legislatures are petitioned to foster the movement. Some rackets have sprung up with it. In short, we find ourselves surrounded on all sides.

However, says the association, whose members are the leading manufacturers exporting to all corners of the globe, the movement is bound to fail. Buy national policies have been tried in other countries under much better prospects for success, have grown and spread widely for a short time, but have dwindled down and almost completely vanished. The results are negligible, for buyers will persist in making their purchases on proper fundamentals of price and quality.

Retaliatory Measures

Supporters of the "Buy American" movement are led to believe that this country is being swamped with foreign merchandise and that such actions are taking away jobs from American laborers. Our total imports in 1932 were valued at one and one-third billions, of which one-third or $430,000,000 were dutiable. The balance was composed of coffee, tea, rubber, silk, newsprint paper, sugar, vegetable oils, tin, fertilizer, and such.

Exports, on the other hand, the association emphasizes, are generally two-thirds finished and semifinished products. The 1932 trade of $1,600,000,000 may be estimated as having been composed of more than $1,000,000,000 in finished manufactured goods.

A Window in Wall Street

Managed Currencies

NOW that the United States is technically off the gold standard and presumably on a managed money basis, the question arises as to whether commodity prices can now be made to keep the same degree of stability here as they have exhibited in Great Britain and in Sweden, following the departure of these two countries from the gold standard. Sweden has done better than Britain, but then the former has to manage for only a population of about 6,000,000, while Britain has to look out for 45,000,000 in the Isles and 375,000,000 abroad. Swedish bankers and money experts, led by Dr. Gustav Cassel, world-famous economist, set out to protect the krone and to maintain the stability of internal purchasing power when gold was officially "abandoned." Their success was remarkable. Swedish currency had the same purchasing power at home at the end of 10 months as it had when the country left the gold standard. Had currency been tied to gold, the price drop would have been precipitous.

In this connection it is interesting to refer to Professor Cassel's theory of money as enunciated in 1925. He says: "If fresh means of payment are created—whether in form of legal tender currency or in the form of banking means of payment—additional purchasing power is created. The result must be a rise in purchasing power. Once a rise in prices having taken place, the genuine need for means of payment will obviously increase in the same proportion. Thus the public will keep so much of the fresh means of payment as it wants at the higher price-level. The rest of the freshly created means of payment will flow back to the banks which have created them. The result is that the general level of prices and the total supply of means of payment have both increased in the same proportion. The cause of this simultaneous and proportional rise of both factors, is without doubt, the continual creation of artificial purchasing power in the form of fresh means of payment. This determination of what is cause and effect in the process is the most important side of the quantitative theory of money."

* * *

Feathers and Fur

Laboratories and research departments are leaving no stones unturned which might reveal money-making opportunities, or conserve materials hitherto thought of as useless. Europe has led in many lines because comparative lack of raw materials caused chemists and research men to seek for cheap substitutes. Many people might protest if faced with the statement that they were wearing feathers, but today there are possibly a dozen mills producing yarn made from duck down bought at $3.50 to $4 a pound. The idea came from abroad about 2½ years ago where manufacturers were producing yarn from ostrich feathers. This domestic feather yarn has been woven or knitted into goods this season having a value above $1,000,000, commanding a higher price than comparable, purely woolen fabrics. Rabbit fur also is finding its way into dress goods, suitings and neckties. It is estimated that since last summer textile concerns have used 1,500,000 pounds of rabbit pelts, spinning the fur into a mixture of wool, silk or cotton. The fur prepared for spinning sells at $1.65 to $3.50 a pound in pure white and substantially less for fawn and gray.

* * *

Dividend Maintenance

In the daily grist of industrial and financial news of a decidedly mixed nature, it is worth noting that of the 693 dividend announcements that have been published since the first of the year 563 concerns made no change in the rate of payment, 11 resumed dividends and five increased dividends. On the minus side is omission by 50 companies and 64 decreases. But the backbone of the current industrial dividend structure of the country is by and large being maintained intact. Any further deflation in this field should be of a minor character, according to brokerage houses, considering the nature of the storm that has been encountered and weathered.

G. R. E.

Allied Chemical Sound Financial Position Shown

Big Investment Portfolio —$6 Dividend Rate Maintained

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, which has become popularly regarded in Wall Street as one of the "mystery" companies, has this week kept itself in that select class of companies which has not reduced its cash dividend.

Perhaps one reason for the popular conception of Allied as a "mystery" company is its products—a wide assortment of chemicals used in industrial processing, mostly those with which the consumer has little direct contact.

Another reason is the extreme distaste for publicity of its chairman and president, Orlando Weber.

Perhaps the outstanding mystery, so far as Wall Street is concerned, is its big investment portfolio. It had been rumored before its annual report appeared recently that in view of the trend toward greater corporate publicity, Allied would publish its investment holdings. However, only the lump sum of $92,404,341 of marketable securities at cost, appeared in the statement.

Another item in the $408,536,081 of total assets was $25,883,393 in cash, which explains why the company has again maintained its $6 annual dividend rate by ordering a quarterly of $1.50, although it reported 1932 earnings of only $3.62 a share.

Allied was formed in 1920 as a consolidation of the Barrett Company, General Chemical Co., National Aniline & Chemical Co., the Semet Solvay Co., and the Solvay Process Co.

It furnishes close to half of the country's requirements of such products as alkalis, soda ash, caustic soda, and ammonia, in addition to such products as sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids. It comes more directly in touch with the consumer through the Barrett Company, making roofings and road finishes.

But its latest major project has been the nitrogen fixation plant at Hopewell, Va., annual capacity of which is estimated to approximate 350,000 tons. In peacetime, nitrates are used chiefly for fertilizer, and this presumably is one reason why Mr. Weber has taken such a keen interest in farm relief programs.

Occidental Life Insurance Co.

Establishing a new high record, the Occidental Life Insurance Company, Transamerica subsidiary, reveals in its report for 1932 gross life insurance written for the year totaling $47,862,785. This is an increase of $17,179,412 over the corresponding period in 1931, according to an analysis made by the Associated American Distributors, Incorporated, authorized distributors of Transamerica Corporation capital stock.

Federated Capital Corporation

The report of Federated Capital Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31 states that indicated asset value of the 6 per cent preferred stock on that date was $17.92 a share, based upon market or bid prices of securities owned.

California Shows Employment Rise

EMPLOYMENT in California registered an increase of 8 per cent in February, compared with January, based upon reports of 1183 reporting plants employing 60 per cent of the industrial wage earners in the State, the Bank of America N. T. & S. A. (California) states in its current report on business conditions on the Pacific coast. Pay rolls in February increased 2.5 per cent, and average weekly earnings increased 1.7 per cent.

Building activity as reported by the largest 61 cities in eight western states totaled $20,597,245 for January and February, representing an increase of 46 per cent, as compared with the corresponding months of 1932.

Improvement In Electric Power Output for Week

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Electric power production in the United States improved last week after a steady decline since early in February.

Edison Electric Institute reported today that output for the week ended March 25 was 1,409,655,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,375,207,000 in the previous week. The decline from a year ago was 6.9 per cent as compared with a decrease of 10.6 per cent for the week ended March 18.

Production on the Atlantic seaboard was off 4.3 per cent from 1932 contrasted with a drop of 8.2 per cent in the previous week; New England alone was down 7.6 per cent compared with 9.5; the central industrial region 10.9 compared with 14.8; and the Pacific coast 4.1 compared with 6.9.

Engineers Public Service Earnings

Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended February, consolidated gross earnings of $43,906,221 and net operating revenue of $20,156,056, which compares with $50,360,439 and $22,562,057, respectively, for the preceding 12 months period. Balance of consolidated earnings for common stock was $1,481,878 or 78 cents per common share as compared with $3,906,137 or $2.05 per common share for the previous 12 months period.

The income statement of the parent company showed total dividends and interest received of $3,562,055 for the 12 months ended February, which compares with $5,516,486 for the previous 12 months period. Balance for the common after all charges, including preferred dividends, amounts to $944,166 or 49 cents per common share which compares with $2,817,394 or $1.48 per common share for the previous 12 months period.

Telephone Will Connect States And Philippines

Service to Open Tomorrow Through Short-Wave Radio Stations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29 — Commercial telephone service between the United States and its most distant dependency, the Philippine Islands, will be opened on Thursday, March 30, through short-wave radio telephone stations near San Francisco and Manila.

Conversations between government officials at Washington and at Manila will formally inaugurate the new voice channel. Words spoken in Washington at 6:30 Thursday evening will reach Manila at 7:30 o'clock Friday morning due to the 13-hour difference in time between the islands and the national capital. Actually the voice impulses, crossing the International Date Line, will complete their 10,000-mile trip in less than a second.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has arranged with the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company for interconnecting the wire lines of the two systems by a 7000-mile short-wave channel linking the Bell System stations in California and stations of the Radio Corporation of America in the Philippines.

The opening will mark the second step in the expansion of Bell System telephone service across the Pacific. Connection with the Hawaiian Islands through the California stations was made late in 1931.

Tests are already in progress looking to the eventual establishment of service with Japan and other points in the Far East.

A three-minute conversation between San Francisco and Manila will cost $30. Charges for calls with cities in the middle West and East will be greater, depending on the distance involved. The service will include all Bell and Bell connecting telephones in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico.

Hahn Department Stores Has Large Loss in Year

NEW YORK, March 29—Hahn Department Stores, Inc., reports for the year ended Jan. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $3,747,255 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $309,027 in the preceding fiscal year.

Current assets Jan. 31, including $6,270,921 cash and marketable securities, were $24,083,687 and current liabilities $3,110,868, compared with cash and marketable securities of $4,561,315, current assets of $28,202,920, and current liabilities of $3,899,009 Jan. 31, 1932.

American Light & Traction Co.

American Light & Traction Co. and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $6,824,289 after taxes, depreciation, interest, minority interest etc., compared with $8,816,367 in 1931.

Have We Too Many Ways To Go?

Once upon a time there was a nation that had only two means of transportation—the sailing vessel and the stagecoach. Today it has the train, the steamship, the automobile and the airplane. Can too many ways spoil transportation as too many cooks spoil the broth?

The problems which face American transportation today are many and varied and they will be ably discussed in a series of 18 articles to appear in The Christian Science Monitor from April 3-22 entitled

All Aboard, America!

In addition to these grave questions which affect all who have investments in transportation or who travel by land, sea or air, the articles will give the thrilling and romantic history of America's progress in transportation from the days of the stagecoach to the present day of luxurious Pullmans and ocean and air liners.

Business men and women, statesmen and historians, students and economists, and just mere lovers of adventure, will be interested and thrilled by this epic of America in motion—All Aboard, America!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor from April 3-22, during which the series "All Aboard, America!" will appear. I inclose 50 cents in payment.

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Oxford Out To Win Boat Race

Has Not Defeated Cambridge on Thames River Since 1923

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, Eng.—An American, W. P. Mellen—the only Oxford oarsman who has stroked a winning eight in the intervarsity boat race since the war—has been coaching the Dark Blues for their annual 4¼-mile race against Cambridge on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake, Saturday. He handed his charges over to Brig.-Gen. J. H. Gibbon before they came onto the tideway March 16 for the last fortnight of practice. Gibbon is an old Cambridge Blue whose action in attempting to help the rival university over a bad patch is fully in keeping with the high sporting traditions of the boat race. He, while at Cambridge, was stroke of a fine crew which turned the tide after a run of nine defeats and was coached by a famous Oxford rowing man, Colonel W. A. L. Fletcher. The Oxonians have twice gained nine victories in succession—from 1861 to 1869, and from 1890 to 1898.

When the Oxford crew first appeared on the tideway, it was apparent that it would have to develop considerably in the final stages of training in order to do well in the race. As a matter of fact, Oxford crews are usually "backward," compared with Cambridge, when the rivals come to metropolitan waters from the higher reaches of the Thames. And they frequently improve greatly in that last important fortnight. There are few sports in which form can vary so quickly as it can in rowing.

Although they were a lighter crew than Cambridge by a few pounds, the Dark Blues, on arrival here, had plenty of weight, which is important for a race over such a trying course, and they had abundant "shove," which is more important since poundage can become a great handicap unless properly applied. Every man seemed capable of "pulling his weight" and then "doing a bit for the boat." For one reason and another, the Oxonians' training this year did not run a smooth, uninterrupted course, and the order of seating was frequentiy changed. So late as when they came to Putney, G. A. Ellison, Westminster and New College, was rowing at No. 7 thwart in place of W. H. Migotti, Radley and Worcester, who was obliged to remain ashore for a time. Migotti, the most striking oarsman in Oxford's 1932 crew, rowed last year at No. 7; but he was placed at bow in early practice this time and had had only one day in his old position when he was compelled to stand down. He is an oarsman with rowing "personality" and his presence behind stroke has a steadying influence upon No. 6. P. R. S. Bankes of Oundle and Christ Church. Bankes is the heaviest man in the race, but he lost form somewhat just before the eight left Henley for Putney. Ellison, a strong oarsman of rigidly orthodox pattern, rowed at bow against Cambridge last year.

R. W. G. Holdsworth, Shrewsbury and Brasenose, the stroke, proved his mettle the year before last when he chased T. A. Brocklebank's third winning crew to within three lengths. He rows a freer blade than he did then and has a greater mastery of rhythm. His crew, however, could not be termed flexible. Rather it seemed slow to respond to calls for a spurt and scratchy if the beat went much above 30 strokes to the minute. This failing was due, no doubt, to the fact that the development of the individual oarsmen into a crew had been interrupted. The most improved man in the boat is P. Hogg, Sherborne and New College, who rows immediately in front of another Sherborne product, J. M. Couchman. W. D. C. Erskine-Crum, the president of the Oxford University Boat Club and the sole Etonian in the crew, is a very valuable man at No. 3.

The only overseas student in the shell is the coxswain, C. Komarakulna-Nagara, son of the Siamese Minister for Agriculture. He has revealed great aptitude for handling the rudder-lines—and he will need it all to steer a wise course from Putney to Mortlake. The importance of the coxswains in this race is seldom stressed sufficiently. The spin of a coin decides which station a crew shall occupy—with a neutral wind there is nothing much to choose between them—but the result of the race may easily hinge upon how the coxswain negotiates the awkard turns of the serpentining course, how he takes advantage of the tide, and how he shelters from an unfriendly wind. In other words, how he gets all that he possibly can, without fouling the opposition. Steering, too, is only one of the coxswain's duties. He becomes the coach during the race, his wary eye, in addition to watching the course, must detect any flagging blade, and he has to encourage his crew and call for spurts on the word from Stroke.

When the crews arrive on the tideway, it is a fair assumption that their order of rowing is settled, barring unforeseen developments.

Position, Name, School and College	Weight
Bow— G. I. F. Thomson, Shrewsbury and Balliol	164½
No. 2— M. H. Mosley, Shrewsbury and Trinity	167
No. 3—*W. D. C. Erskine-Crum, Eton and Christ Church	173
No. 4— J. M. Couchman, Sherbourne and Christ Church	172½
No. 5— P. Hogg, Sherbourne and New College	173
No. 6— P. R. S. Bankes, Oundle and Christ Church	194
No. 7—*G. A. Ellison, Westminster and New College	166
Stroke—*R. W. G. Holdsworth, Shrewsbury and Brasenose	167
Cox.— C. Komarakul-na-Nagara, St. Paul's and Magdalen	120½

*Signifies has rowed in boat race before.

Mixed Doubles Reach The Semifinal Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Thomas Carter of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club led the way into the semifinals of the metropolitan mixed doubles squash racquets tournament, yesterday at Heights Casino, by defeating the pair from the other side of Westchester County, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Bayard W. Read, in straight games, scored at 15—3, 18—16, 15—11. They resorted to an unusual formation, with the lady playing back court, with her drives of unusual power for a member of the fair sex, while Carter played forecourt for the most part.

Metropolitan Mixed Doubles Squash Racquets Tournament—Semifinals

Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Thomas Carter, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Bayard W. Read, Westchester County, 15—3, 18—16, 15—11.

Marguerite Anderson and Francis P. Day, Plainfield Country Club, defeated Cathleen Fox, Southampton, and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet & Tennis Club, 18—14, 15—11, 17—16.

Eileen Beresford and E. P. Field Jr., Short Hills Club, defeated Ruth Anderson, Plainfield Country Club, and Frederick B. Alexander Jr., Greenwich Country Club, 12—15, 8—15, 15—10, 15—12, 17—15.

Yale's Winter Sport Teams Are Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29—The Board of Control of the Yale Athletic Association announced awards to Yale athletes for the winter sports term yesterday. No less than 175 insignia and nine charms were included in the list. Seventeen of the awards were of the major "Y," 16 of which went to members of the varsity hockey team. The seventeenth was awarded to Nicholas Del Genio '33, of Brooklyn, the boxing team captain, who won an intercollegiate championship.

It is to be noted that no award was made to the basketball team which won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship title, although a minor "Y" was awarded to Lawrence W. Larsen '34S and the "BYB" to Louis Bender '33, Max Glick '33, Malcolm D. Watson '35 and Richard B. Chaffee '33, of the basketball squad. The fact that the first-string players were not voted any reward indicates that they are being considered for a major "Y." The members of the swimming team which won the eastern intercollegiate championship also appear in possible line for the major letter as no awards were announced to them. The hockey players receiving the major "Y" follow:

Charles T. Barnes '33, Warren K. Colby '35, Arthur S. Cookman Jr. '33, Capt. Alexander C. Fletcher '33, Capt.-Elect Joseph E. Gilligan '34, Anson B. Herrick '35, Andrew K. Marckwald '34, Charles P. Noyes '33, Robert B. Parker '33, George E. Robson Jr. '35, Thomas Rodd Jd '35, Roger B. Shepard Jr. '35, John P. Snyder Jr. '35, David G. Stoddard '35, John C. Wilmerding '34 and Manager William T. McCutcheon '33.

Arrows Beat Eagles 4-0 in Final Game

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	28	7	12	146	91	63
Providence	26	6	15	125	110	58
Boston	19	9	18	136	119	51
New Haven	16	5	27	100	137	37
Quebec	11	7	30	106	156	29

Result March 28

Philadelphia 4, New Haven 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29 (AP)—The league-leading Philadelphia Arrows handed a 4-to-0 defeat last night to the New Haven Eagles in the last Canadian-American Hockey League contest for the local sextet. The summary:

Philadelphia	New Haven
Phillips, lw	rw, Jeremiah
Pratt, c	c, Keating
Hudson, rw	lw, Convey
Desmarais, ld	rd, Pringle
McGoldrick, rd	ld, Speyer
Cude, g	g, Roberts

Alternates—Collings, Wilson, Nicnols, Runge, Boyd—Anderson for Philadelphia; Pickets, Paddon, Jackson, Radley, King, Kinsella, Doran.

Score—Philadelphia 4, New Haven 0. Goals—Phillips, McGoldrick, Collings, Pratt for Philadelphia. Assists—Runge 2, Boyd, Anderson, Pratt, Wilson, McGoldrick, Collings for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Exhibition Baseball Scores

By the Associated Press

March 28 Results

Boston (A.) 10, Cincinnati 4.
Chicago (A.) 3, Oakland 0.
Cleveland 3, New Orleans 2.
Columbus 8, Toronto 7.
Detroit 7, New York (N.) 5.
New York (A.) 10, Newark 8.
Philadelphia (A.) 16, Fort Meyers Stars 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 10, Montreal 3.
Seattle 7, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis (A.) 4, Buffalo 1.
St. Louis (N.) 7, Brooklyn 4.
Toledo 7, Knoxville 6.
Washington 6, Birmingham 3.

Chicago Players Released

LOS ANGELES, March 29 (AP)—The roster of the National League Champion Chicago Cubs today had been pared down to 25 men—only two more than the limit. Before leaving for home yesterday releases of Le Roy (Buck) Newsom and Le Roy Herrmann, right-handed pitchers, to Los Angeles was announced.

Princeton Swimmers Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29 — The Princeton varsity swimming team lettermen yesterday elected Walker V. Thomas '34 as captain for next season. He succeeds John W. Dayton '33. Henry L. Miller '34 was chosen manager.

Anderson Named Coach

WORCESTER, Mass., March 29 (AP)—Dr. Edward Anderson of Chicago, captain of Notre Dame's 1921 football team, has been appointed head football coach at Holy Cross.

College Baseball Results

Hampden-Sydney 12, Drexel 6.
Michigan State 6, Elon 5.
No. Carolina 5, Washington and Lee 1.

Busher Jackson Ties Up Series

15 Minutes of Overtime in Second Game—Montreal Teams Are Out

National Hockey League Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	1	1	2	2
Toronto	1	1	2	2

(Best three out of five games)

A goal from scrimmage by Harvey "Busher" Jackson at 15m. 3s. of "sudden death" overtime gave Toronto a 1-to-0 victory before some 16,000 fans, and lifted the Maple Leafs to even terms with Boston Bruins in their series for the National Hockey League title. The two teams play the third game in Toronto Thursday and finish the series there. It was the first Toronto victory on Boston ice in 11 games, since Feb. 2, 1929, to be exact, and ended the local Bruins' streak of consecutive games without defeat at 11.

Toronto	Boston
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton, lw	
rw, Clapper Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith	
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c	
c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman	
Conacher, Bailey, Sands, rw	
lw, Beattie, Galbraith, Ripley, Heximer	
Day, Thoms, Horner, Levinsky, ld	
rd, Shore, Owen	
Clancy, Levinsky, Day, rd	
ld, Smith, Hitchman, Owen	
Chabot, g	g, Thompson

Score—Toronto 1, Boston 0. Goal—Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Day, Thoms for Toronto. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault and Odie Cleghorn. Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 15m. 03s. overtime.

Stanley Cup Challenge Round—Third-Place Teams

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Rangers	1	1	0	8	5
Canadiens	0	1	1	5	8

(Two games—total goals)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 29—Montreal Canadians passed out of the Stanley Cup playdowns last night when they were held to 3-all tie by the New York Rangers in the second and final game of the home-and-home total-goals series, the total on the round being 8 to 5. It was the final professional game of the season for the Forum as the other Montreal team, the Maroons, were eliminated by Detroit at the same time.

Rangers	Canadiens
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, Siebert, lw	
rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux	
Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, c	
c, Morenz, Lepine, Grosvenor	
W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, rw	
lw, Joliat, Hart, Harrington	
Seibert, Heller, ld	
rd, Mantha, Bourgault, Starr	
Johnson, Brennan, rd	ld, Carson, Leduc
Aitkenhead, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Rangers 3, Canadiens 3. Goals—Dillon 2, and Somers for Rangers; Larochelle, Joliat and Harrington for Canadiens. Assists—Keeling and Asmundson for Rangers; Hart, Gagnon and Morenz for Canadiens. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Stanley Cup Challenge Round—Second-Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	2	0	5	2
Montreal	0	2	2	5

(Two games—total goals)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 29—Detroit Red Wings marched to the semifinal round of the 1932-33 Stanley Cup series by defeating Montreal Maroons here last night, 3 to 2, in the second game of their elimination round. Red Wings had won the first game in Montreal last Saturday, 2 to 0, and took the series by 5 goals to 2.

Detroit	Montreal
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Moffat, lw	
rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson	
Goodfellow, Voss, Hay, c	
c, Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea	
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, Moffat, rw	
lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid	
Evans, Buswell, rd	ld, Conacher, Wilcox
Gallagher, Young, ld	rd, Noble, Wenworth
Roach, g	g, Kerr

Score—Detroit 3, Montreal 2. Goals—Lewis, Goodfellow, Gallagher for Detroit; Smith 2 for Maroons. Assists—Carson, Sorrell for Detroit; Conacher, Wentworth for Maroons. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Kirkwood Is Leading North and South Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29—Joseph H. Kirkwood, famous trick-shot artist from Philadelphia, turned in brilliant cards of 68 and 67 for the first 18 holes of the annual North and South open golf championship tournament, yesterday, to give him the lead with a total of 135 strokes, which was 4 strokes better than the card turned in by Craig Wood of Detroit, which placed him second. These were the only players able to better 140 for the first 18 holes of the tournament.

Peter Webb, a 20-year-old youth from Shelby, N. C., furnished the feature of the morning play when he turned in a 67 for the first 18 holes; but he came to grief in the second 18 when he had a card of 79 which placed him in a five-handed tie for eleventh place with a card of 146. He was in good company, however, as three of the men in the tie with him were Gene Sarazen, United States and British open champion, Walter C. Hagen and Horton Smith. Those who turned in cards of 150 or better follow:

J. H. Kirkwood, Philadelphia	68	67	135
Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.	68	71	139
Tony Manero, New York	71	72	143
Al Espinosa, Chicago	72	71	143
Henry Picard, Charleston, S. C.	71	72	143
Harry Cooper, Chicago	72	72	144
Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn.	73	71	144
Tommy Armour, Chicago	72	73	145
John Golden, Noroton, Conn.	71	74	145
Bill Mehlhorn, New York	73	72	145
Gene Sarazen, New York	75	71	146
Walter Hagen, Detroit	72	74	146
Horton Smith, Oak Park	77	69	146
Ellis Maples, Pinehurst	74	72	146
Pete Webb, Shely, N. C.	67	79	146
Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck	75	72	147
John Revolta, Minominee	77	71	148
Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond	75	73	148
C. J. Doser, Rochester, N. Y.	75	73	148
Charles Guest, Deal, N. Y.	75	73	148
W. F. Macfarlane, Tuckahoe	72	76	148
Dick Metz, Deal, N. J.	75	73	148
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	75	73	148
H. Barron, Port Chester	73	76	149
Benny Shute, Philadelphia	70	79	149
Tom Creavy, Albany	72	77	149
*G. T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City	74	75	149
H. J. Calloway, Pinehurst	74	75	149

*Amateur.

Collins and Graham Second in Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29—Ohio bowlers secured another leading berth in the American Bowling Congress tournament yesterday. Edward Collins and Alexander Graham soared into second place in the doubles division with a 1304 total. The Dover pair missed the lead by only four pins and with a few breaks would have toppled Frank Muza and John Kintgen of Chicago from the top spot.

Collins spilled the setups for games of 205, 235 and 202, to total 643, while Graham, after opening with a mediocre 189 game, spilled the pins for counts of 218 and 254, to score 661. The pair clicked with games of 394, 453 and 457. Being up among the leaders is nothing new for Graham. Last year at Detroit he topped the singles division for more than a week, only to be beaten out by Otto Nitschke of Cleveland.

Carl Shott placed Huntington, W. Va., on the big board when he eased into a tie with Frank Muza of Chicago for ninth place in the all-events division. After rolling a 619 team total, Shott came back with a doubles total of 626 and finished his shooting with a 634 singles count.

Alva Morrow of Kansas City, waited until the final squad of the matinée sessions to crash his way into a tie with Kenneth Maurer of Syracuse for seventh place in the singles division. Morrow scored 258, 193 and 224 to total 675.

Tigers to Meet Rutgers

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29 (AP)—The oldest gridiron rivalry in America will be resumed Nov. 25 in Palmer Stadium when Princeton and Rutgers resume a series begun 64 years ago. Announcement of the game was made jointly yesterday by the two universities. The teams last met in 1915. The desire of Princeton to have another game between its meeting with the United States Naval Academy Nov. 18 and the Yale game Dec. 2, led to the negotiations which gave the Tigers a nine-game schedule for the first time since 1912. The Princeton schedule: Oct. 7, Amherst; 14, Williams; 21, Columbia; 28, Washington and Lee. Nov. 4, Brown at Providence; 11, Dartmouth; 18, Navy; 25, Rutgers. Dec. 2, Yale at New Haven.

Lowell Bowlers Take Lead

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (AP)—Fourteen changes among the leaders in the national duckpin bowling congress at the Morgan Recreation Alleys were made last night as a result of some spectacular pinning done by men and women representing Lowell, Mass., Hartford, Bridgeport and Manchester. The top place in the men's team event was taken over by a crack team of bowlers from the City Hall, Lowell, Mass. This group rolled 1848, which is 67 pins better than the previous high total. Bill O'Connell, one of the Lowell team members, not only rolled a high single to date of 418, but he worked his way to the top of the board in the men's all-events with a nine-game total of 1147.

Yale Team Off to Bermuda

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—An English rugby team from Yale University, captained by Alanson J. Donald '33, sailed for Bermuda last night for two matches against British army and navy forces there March 31 and April 1. The team, first of its kind from Yale ever to make the trip, will meet the royal navy team Friday, and a team comprising the pick of Bermuda and the army forces Saturday.

Harvard Elects Stowell

Edward E. Stowell '34 of New York City was today elected captain of the Harvard varsity swimming team for next year. Stowell specializes in the 150-yard backstroke event, and won the title in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship last year, but finished fourth this winter. He succeeds Robert D. Fallon.

Four Captains at West Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 29—Captains for next year's swimming, hockey, wrestling and boxing teams were elected yesterday at the United States Military Academy. They are as follows: hockey, Thomas A. O'Neil '34; swimming, Thompson B Maury 3d '34; boxing, Robert H. Bennett '34; wrestling, Thomas A. McCrary '34.

Fencers Club Is Again Champion

Successfully Defends United States Epée Team Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The team of The Fencers Club successfully defended its United States épée team championship yesterday evening at the Saltus Fencing Club headquarters at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Marcel Pasche made an efficient substitute for Lieut. George C. Calnan, N. S. N., a member last year, while Tracey Jaeckel and Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., repeated for the second year.

Only four teams, the smallest number in many seasons, competed. The others were as follows:

New York Athletic Club—John V. Grombach, Lieut. Fred R. Weber, U. S. A., and Sergeant Winslow Cornett, U. S. A.

Saltus Fencing Club—Marcel Bramerel, Edwin Meylan, and A. V. Ferro.

Yale University—Gilbert W. Greenway, R. J. Stern and H. S. Terrell.

In the first round, Fencers Club defeated Saltus Club, 5½ to 1½, and New York Athletic Club disposed of Yale, 5 to 2. In the final, Fencers Club made a clean sweep over the Winged Foot representatives, winning five in a row. The summary:

Lieut. G. M. Heiss, Fencers Club, defeated Grombach, 3 to 2; Weber, 3 to 1.

Tracy Jaeckel, Fencers Club, defeated Weber, 3 to 1; Cornett, 3 to 1.

Marcel Pasche, Fencers Club, defeated Cornett, 3 to 2.

Ward Defends Open Squash Tennis Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Frank Ward of City Athletic Club, made short work of defending his world open squash tennis championship from the challenge of Thomas Iannicelli, winner of the recent open at the Fraternity Club.

Playing at top speed, after the first few minutes of the match in which the Essex Club coach worked up a lead of 5 to 4 in the first seven innings, the City Athletic Club coach simply swamped Iannicelli for the balance of the battle, running out the game in the next three innings. He took nine innings for the second, and 10 for the third, finishing the battle in half an hour, by a score of 15-6, 15-2, 15-4. The summary:

World Open Squash Tennis Championship Tournament—Finals

Frank Ward, City Athletic Club, defeated Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, 15—6, 15—2, 15—4.

Cambridge Crew Impressive

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., March 29 (AP)—Cambridge had an impressive workout yesterday in preparation for the intervarsity boat race with Oxford Saturday. The Light Blues were in fine form and, after giving a provincial bank crew a 1½-length start, beat them by four lengths in a 2-minute row along Chiswick. They struck a rate of 35 to the minute the whole distance. The Oxford craft was paddled to Crabtree and on the return rowed up to a burst of 10 strokes in 15 seconds. Bow, No. 1 and No. 7 and stroke tried new oars and afterwards the four men in the middle of the boat exchanged oars for new ones. In the afternoon Oxford rowed from Putney Bridge to the mile-post on a flood tide in 4m. 20s. They were joined by the Lensbury crew at the Thames Rowing Club and just cleared them at the end of the row.

Henderson Is B. L. C. Leader

George Henderson, formerly of Yale, has been elected captain of the Boston Lacrosse Club for this season. This year's squad, numbering 35 men, is the largest in the club's history, and among the new faces are Cochrane, Ring and Pridham, captains, respectively, of their Harvard, Tufts and New Hampshire college lacrosse teams in 1932. Other new men are Bullard and Maltby of Yale, Heck of Harvard, Burleigh and Wright of Dartmouth, Lundstedt of Brown, Palmatier of Stevens Institute, Childs of Tufts, Keatley of Navy and Hillman of Hobart. This year's schedule is as follows: April 1—Tufts at Medford; 8—Brown at Providence; 12—Boston University at Riverside; 15—Harvard at Cambridge. May 6—Dartmouth at Hanover; 8—Technology at Cambridge; 27—University of New Hampshire at Durham.

Cambridge Golfers Lead

SANDWICH, England, March 29 (Canadian Press)—Cambridge took the lead in the intervarsity golf tournament over the Prince's Course yesterday by winning three foursomes against two for Oxford. Thomson and Jamieson, Cambridge, beat Moss and Pennink, 3 and 2; White and Wallace, Cambridge, defeated Middleton and Micklem, 6 and 4; McGill and Wisdom, Cambridge, downed Dunnet and Morse, 1 up; Smith and Haslewood, Oxford, conquered Neilson and Carr, 9 and 8; Dugmere and Morrice, Oxford, repulsed Chronander and Rowell, 1 up.

Yankees Release Pair

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 29 (AP)—Myril Hoag, outfielder, and Marvin Duke, left-handed pitcher, yesterday were released on option by the New York Yankees to Newark of the International League. Hoag was with the Yanks last season while Duke won 23 and lost 4 games with Erie, Penna., of the Central League.

Storer Elected Captain

Wilbur F. Storer '34, of Waltham, has been elected captain of the Boston University wrestling team for next year.

Dorrance Chase And Mrs. Cole Win

Advance to Semifinal in Women's United States Indoor Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 29—The second and third seeded singles players, Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, Mass., and Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d. of North Andover, Mass., respectively, advanced to the round of four in the twenty-sixth United States women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts here this morning with straight-set victories over their quarterfinal-round opponents.

Only one match was played in doubles this morning. This contest advanced Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey, both of Brookline, United States indoor doubles champions in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, to the fourth round. Mrs. Wightman has won the indoor doubles title with different partners on four other occasions. Today the former women's doubles champions defeated Brenda Tweed of Duxbury, Mass., and Mrs. Lewis L. Reese of Boston without the loss of a game.

Miss Chase, Simmons College graduate student, won a fairly easy match from Virginia Ellis of Brookline this morning at 6—3, 6—1. Miss Ellis showed flashes of brilliance now and then, but was clearly outclassed by her more experienced opponent.

In the other singles match this morning Mrs. Cole met and defeated the ever persistent Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer of Boston, 6—2, 6—3. The first four games of the first set were divided, but from then on Mrs. Cole outdrove Mrs. Bremer to win four straight games for the opening set. Mrs. Cole won the first game of the second set on service and then Mrs. Bremer, serving, evened matters, mainly on Mrs. Cole's errors. Mrs. Cole ran up an advantage of 4—1 before Mrs. Bremer won two more games, her last in the set.

All four of the seeded doubles teams advanced Tuesday, two of them through defaults.

The second seeded doubles pair, Virginia B. Rice of Boston, Bermuda singles champion, and Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr. of Cambridge, the former Mianne Palfrey, took a 6—2, 6—0 match yesterday in the second round from Mrs. William Martin of Brookline and Mrs. Walter Trumbull of Weston.

Mrs. Cole of North Andover and Miss Chase of Dorchester, the third seeded team, won their way to the third round through the default of Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth and Peggy Farnsworth of Brookline. Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Brookline, and Mrs. George R. Harding of Cambridge, seeded No. 4, also advanced to the third round, where Mrs. Seth T. Crawford of Boston and her house guest, Rosemary Kerrison of Burgh Hall, Norfolk, Eng., were forced to default when Mrs. Crawford met with a mishap on the court. Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Harding had won the first set and were leading 6-all in the second when the match was halted. The summaary:

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Third Round

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

Brenda Tweed, Duxbury, Mass., and Mrs. Lewis L. Reese, Boston, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Boston, and Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Brookline, and Mrs. George R. Harding, Cambridge, defeated Rosemary Kerrison, Burgh Hall, Norfolk, England, and Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, default.

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, defeated Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, and Mrs. Lester Watson, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Cambridge, defeated Mrs. William Martin, Brookline, and Mrs. Walter Trumbull, Weston, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, won from Peggy Farnsworth and Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth, Brookline, by default.

Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, Boston, won from Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, and Frances Goodyear, Buffalo, N. Y., by default.

Third Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Brenda Tweed, Duxbury, and Mrs. Lewis L. Reese, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Women Golfers Triumph

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 29 (AP)—Led by Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, a team of women golfers yesterday won the Goodrhams and Worts competition over the Belmont Manor course, defeating two men's teams. Mrs. Hurd broke the course record with a round of 70. She was over par only three times and shot a birdie on the sixth hole and an eagle on the seventh. The winning team included Rosamond Sherwood of New York, who scored a 77; Dorothy Richards of Boston, who shot 79; Nancy Pearman of Bermuda and Sybil Kennedy of Montreal.

Quake Shows 'Hams' in Action

* * *

Radio Amateurs Pound Out Relief Messages Even When Tottering Walls Threaten Work

* * *

RADIO played no small part in the relief work in the recent California earthquake. The story of a comparatively small group of amateur or "ham" stations, those located in the 80-meter band, shows that the amateur brethren were as alert as the big radiocasting networks in bringing aid to the stricken area, according to the account of a listener in Dallas who tuned in on this band and stayed with it far into the night.

At the first shock of the "quake," this listener reveals, amateurs throughout the affected districts hurried to their stations and began to contact other operators in the country. One stated the first tremor had brought down his aerial, but he went immediately to work and rebuilt it.

Amateurs over the entire United States were told of the situation in California, and in an incredibly short time they had chosen W9FLT in Kansas City as key station for central and eastern operators. Soon they had obtained permission from the Government to revoke the license of any amateur interfering with their work, the air had been cleared, and a chain of California stations had been established under the control of the National Guard.

They first sent out word that no private messages could be handled until the following day. This, as were all other messages of the sort, was relayed from station to station over the country wherever interference made direct contact impossible. Relief forces were called out and mobilized; tents were borrowed; plans were made between officials and relief organizations through the "National Guard Net," as it was dubbed.

The job was long and tedious. Often a station unfamiliar with conditions would come in during an important message, and all communication would be held up until he could be notified and asked to cooperate. Invariably the offending operator thanked his informant and expressed a willingness to help. Local atmospheric conditions and other interference often made it necessary for a single message to be repeated as many as a dozen times before reaching its terminal station. Thus, men who had spent a long day at work were still almost good-humoredly correcting one another's mistakes at 4 o'clock the following morning.

Once when W6GSR, the lone station contacted in Long Beach, was on the air, the operator said: "Another quake has started. The walls of this house are swaying like they will fall in any moment, and I'm having to hang on to keep my set on the table and myself in the chair." Here was, perhaps, the first time that anyone had given an account of an earthquake while it was actually occurring. Shortly after this, when he was on the air again, his station was suddenly cut off and the others were unable to "raise" him again.

Over the rest of the country reporters from local papers and national syndicates gathered at amateur stations, getting the news. Everywhere, it seemed, people were at short-wave sets, hoping to hear of some way that they could help. Those tireless California amateurs who kept the first night vigil spent the short rests between messages laughing at themselves for starting when someone shook the floor by walking across the room, or at one of their number whose first act after the initial shock was to rush out and pick up a broken piece of plate glass from which to grind a crystal and thereby improve his precious transmitter.

Child Labor Laws Obeyed in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, S. C.—A recent survey made by Mr. W. P. Jacobs, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, "completely disproved occasional statements on the subject of child labor in South Carolina, relative to children's work in the cotton mills," declared Mr. Jacobs.

"People elsewhere than in the South," he continued, "have had an erroneous idea that southern mills thrive on child labor. Nothing is further from the truth. South Carolina mills have long since learned that child labor is not only unsound from a humanitarian standpoint, but is also inefficient, non-productive and expensive."

The child labor law prohibits the employment of minors under 14 years of age, the secretary said, "and the law is strictly obeyed by the cotton mills."

Georgia Expert Urges Best Cotton Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The additional trouble it takes to grow a better quality of cotton is more than worth while, Mr. E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist of the Georgia agricultural extension service believes.

Orchard Hill County farmers began two years ago witl. approximately 200 acres planted in Stoneville No. 2 cotton, which has a staple from 1 to 1 1-16 inches, and is very early with sparse foliage. In 1932 the farmers planted 1800 acres of the same cotton. Early in the season cotton buyers offered the farmers one-half cent a pound premium, and later on this premium was raised to 70 points, or $3.50 a bale.

North Carolina Rejects Several Liquor Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—All bills which would permit sale of intoxicants in North Carolina before the Legislature meets again in 1935, in the event the Eighteenth Amendment should be actually repealed in the meantime, have been reported unfavorably.

One measure was designed to repeal the state-wide prohibition law, known as the Turlington Act. Another would have légalized the sale of light wine and beer and taxed them. A bill designed to permit drug stores to handle liquor on physicians' prescriptions, which found its way to the floor of the lower house, was promptly rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, University Parkway, west of Canterbury Road, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 2:30 p. m., April 2. Radiocast Station WINS, 1180 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., April 4.

Philadelphia (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, 8 p. m., April 2.

Philadelphia (Organization at University of Pennsylvania): Memorial Hall, Christian Association Building, University of Pennsylvania, 8 p. m., April 6.

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., April 2.

Sweepstakes Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., March 23—Legalization of hospital sweepstakes would be detrimental to the hospitals, according to a resolution passed last night by the executive committee of the Maritime Provinces Hospital Association held in Halifax. The resolution will be forwarded to the Dominion Government.

Anti-War Poll at Columbia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Students of Columbia University today "declared war against war" by going officially on record against military operations as an instrument of international policy.

General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of

The Home Forum

A Word to the Wise—in Spanish

NEVER to have been in Spain does not in the least prevent one from admiring and cultivating things Spanish. Even I have never been in Spain. None the less, I have long been enamored of the Spanish scene: its beauty, its antiquity, its simplicity. Much of my feeling for the country has been engendered by, and is attributable to, this one word, mañana.

To me, it is an exquisite *multum in parvo*, quite worthy of the acclaim which Browning bestowed upon another:

"What a name! Was it love or praise?
Speech half-asleep or song half-awake?
I must learn Spanish one of these days,
Only for that slow, sweet name's sake."

Had Browning ever studied Spanish, I feel sure that he would have agreed with me. Mañana. What a word! The history and culture of Spain wrapped in one little name. Its translation is simple, but its application complex. Although it plainly says, "tomorrow," be not oversure that it always means just that, for in the mouth of a Spaniard—or anyone else who delights in complex simplicity—the word may have many shades of meaning.

Doubtless, there are those who will mistake its import and immediately judge it ill, who will think it a dangerous reversal of the prize dictum of Poor Richard and of the still more hoary *carpe diem*. If that were true, it would be a reflection upon the Spanish nature—as well as upon all others who have found the word expressive and useful! No, such a beautifully expressive and meaningful word could never find acceptance with the slothful or habitually indolent, I am sure. To such its subtle nuances would be quite unintelligible.

Only on the lips of a busy person does the word take on its true significance. To understand it, love it and appreciate it properly, one's zest in many matters must be so ebullient that the things of today spill joyously over into tomorrow, only because today isn't long enough to see them all accomplished. Thus, such an one, when questioned as to when he is going to build a house, take a trip to New Hebrides, make the speech that will ring through history, or study the Chinese language, must always reply: "Mañana," i. e., "tomorrow!" And you must always gather from the determined sweetness of his tone not only that he intends doing exactly that, but also that he is seizing today's opportunities with both hands.

But tomorrow never comes, the unillumined skeptic suggests. No, tomorrow never comes, but mañana MAY! Therein lies the difference. That, I feel, in a great measure accounts for the fetching potency of the word. However little seems to have been done today, mañana may see desires fulfilled, work accomplished, dreams made real!

* * *

Mañana. I like the word. There is genuine comfort and satisfaction in it. Whatever today has found no time to do, mañana may. I cannot believe that I am alone in feeling that today can never compass the great ends I have in view. Surely there are others who have known crowded hours and shunted plans, who have echoed Longfellow's lament: "Labor with what zeal we will, something still remains undone," and who still sigh for the promise of fulfillment! To them I address these brief paragraphs. They are the world's busy people; they are the ones who can best appreciate both what has been done and what is yet to find its time.

It must be understood that mañana does bring fulfillment. I have ever so many experiences and ambitions tucked away in the past, their freshness and fragrance, and mayhap their lesson, all rolled tightly with them, tied up and labeled "finished." They were desires as diverse as being a telephone operator and venturing alone on the Open Road; and yet, with the help and inspiration of this little Spanish word, I saw them all accomplished on the fringe of busy days.

Sometimes it seems the broad, neutral background of the working day makes the best canvas upon which to paint adventures. Edmund Gosse once recommended satisfying one's intellectual curiosity as the best means of squeezing the most out of experiences. I have him to thank for many exciting times in the past, all because I was testing his theory, letting my curiosity run free and attempting now and then to make it intellectual!

From the reading of Mr. Gosse, I learned many things, among them the fact that each encounter, no matter how slight or seemingly unimportant, holds unmeasured possibilities—if not for today, then, surely, for mañana. Quite often the possibilities are so many that I feel like Alice whose head, she said, was full of ideas, only she didn't know what they meant! All too often I am overflowing with ideas, and with enthusiasm, which is wholly unwarranted by the sad successes of my experiments.

To illustrate: While reading *The Road to the Temple* I became so enamored of Jig Cook that he took on heroic proportions. I felt that the least I could do by way of appreciation was to emulate him. I knew no better way than to do the things he did. He was an experienced farmer as well as an intellectual. I learned that I was not when, unfortunately, I tried to follow him in his venture into poultry farming. But, then, mañana may make me the farmer I then hoped to be!

I did rather better when I set out to copy his skill upon the ocarina. That may have been because there are no real virtuosos of the instrument. At any rate, I could play one or two scales and some bird notes. It matters not at all that my bird calls never fooled anyone, much less the birds; that ocarina was the first step in my progress toward chamber music. I only left off playing it to study the viola; and now I am so captivated by those willowy batons that mañana may see me undertake the conductor's score.

* * *

But far more interesting than these accomplishments of the past are those which lie just ahead, all crowding around awaiting the mañana that will mean their chance. There is the book that I have always wanted to write on rhyme and rhythm, the polyglot word book that would simplify language study, fencing, the matter of German surnames in colonial Virginia, dress designing, Hebrew psalmody and landscape painting.

Only this morning I was adding to the list by trying to map an itinerary for a bicycle tour of the Lake District in England. But in the midst of that planning the idea came for making a beginning on the record of so interesting a matter. And only a beginning it is, for I cannot now find any more time for continuing it, but undoubtedly I shall be able to write the concluding chapters—mañana.

J. B. D.

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Psalm 139

O Lord, in me there lieth naught
But to thy search revealed lies;
For when I sit
Thou markest it;
No less thou notest when I rise;
Yea, closest closet of my thought
Hath open windows to thine eyes.

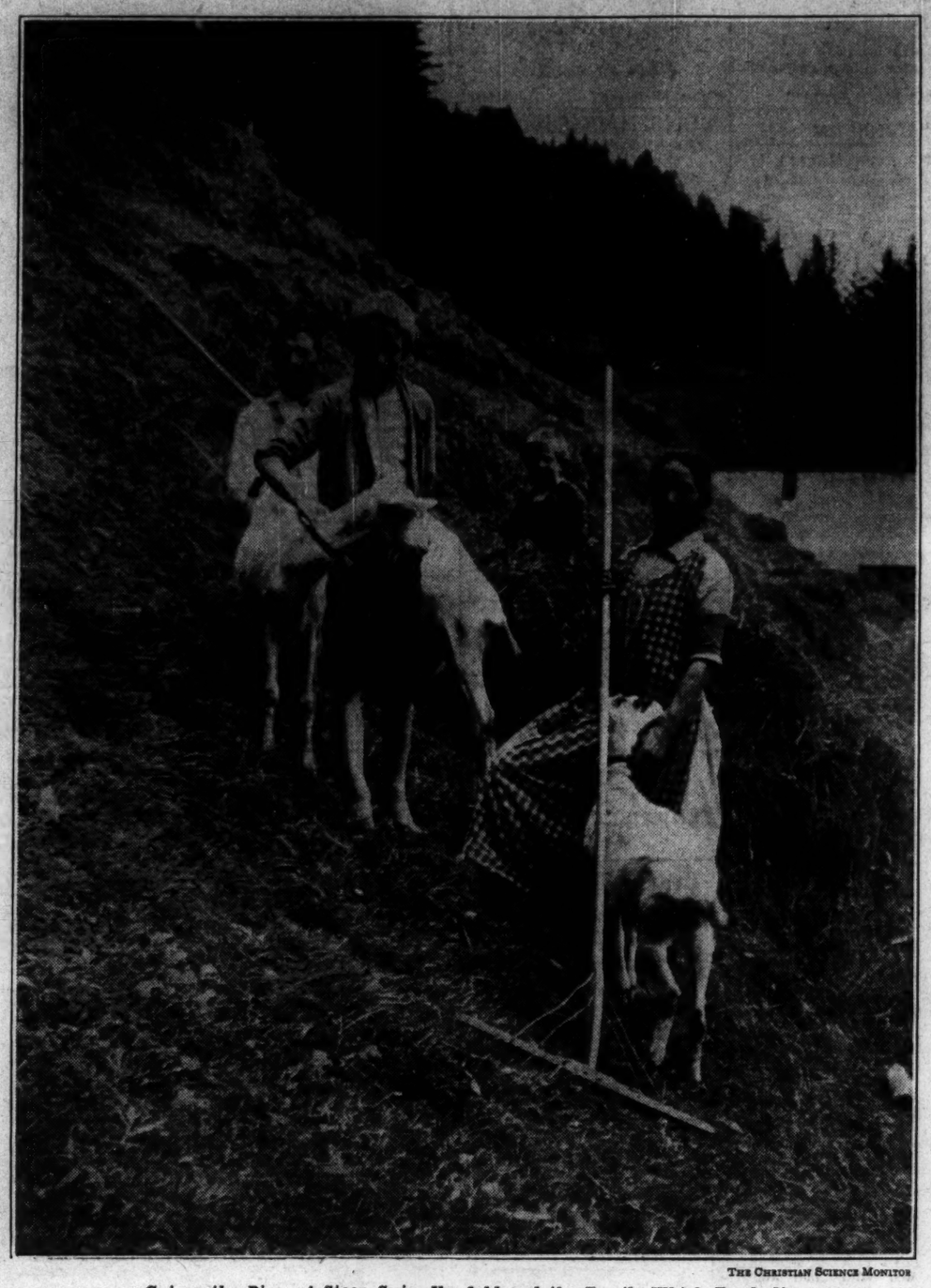
Thou walkest with me when I walk;
When to my bed for rest I go,
I find thee there
And everywhere;
Not youngest thought in me doth grow,
No, not one word I cast to talk,
But, yet unuttered, thou dost know.

If forth I march, thou goest before;
If back I turn, thou comest behind;
So forth nor back
Thy guard I lack;
Nay, on me too thy hand I find,
Well I thy wisdom may adore,
But never reach with earthly mind. . . .

O sun, whom light nor flight can match,
Suppose thy lightful flightful wings,
Thou lend to me,
And I could flee
So far as thee the evening brings,
Even led to west he would me catch,
Nor should I lurk with western things.

Do thou thy best, O secret night,
In sable veil to cover me
Thy sable veil
Shall vainly fail;
With day unmasked my night shall be;
For night is day, and darkness light,
O Father of all lights, to thee.

—MARY HERBERT, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE. "Poems." (1561-1621.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cut on the Bias: A Steep Swiss Hayfield and the Family Which Tends It

LIFE among the Swiss peasants is a circle, always coming back to its starting point—the cow. Everything is done with due consideration of the cow. If it were not, there would be no milk, no butter, no cheese and—dire thought—no more cows. Cows must eat and Swiss cows spend many snowbound months indoors: hence hay.

Many and neat and fragrant are the hayfields of the Swiss. No matter how the land curves, they sweep up to rock and pine as easily as down to the glacial stream that runs through every valley. There is little tillable land that is not hay; a small space is reserved near each chalet for the cultivation of potatoes and beans and cabbages and such enduring things; a pasture amid rocks or on such a tortuous slope that it could not possibly be used for anything else is reserved for the goats. The cows graze in the higher mountain pastures during the summer.

Should you visit Switzerland in June, you will be delighted by the green and flowery fields that are like so many carpets spread over the hills. But the peasant will not tolerate your use of them as such, for, though he is not unaware of the beauty—to him it is all hay. He has been keeping a shrewd eye on his field during the growing days of summer. Morning after morning he has walked out to feel the hay, broken off a piece and bitten into it, perhaps shaken his head as if it were not ready yet. Then one day, with a blade of green between his teeth and his hands running lightly over the soft tops of the hay, he nods slowly, decisively. Looking at the sun, he assures himself of the weather and later in the day asks the postman on his solitary rounds what the report from Berne has been. The answer pleases him, verifying his own conclusion. He nods again and goes off to sharpen his scythe.

Next morning, long before the sun has come over the mountains, half the field is cut. The broad sharp blade of his scythe mowing through hay and flowers, he works back and forth across the hillside; regularly he stops and, taking a whetstone from a horn at his belt, sharpens the scythe; then he swings again into the easy rhythm of the reaper. By late afternoon his field is cut and the sun, pouring on the wilting hay, draws from it a rich heavy fragrance.

The following day he returns to the hay with his family to help him. His wife, as understanding as he of the importance of the hay, carries rakes and forks; his sons, summoned from the pasture to work in the hay, bring the three goats with them (goats are notorious for getting into trouble when left to their own devices). Shouting to each other, the boys clear a place in the field where the goats can be staked, then hurry about their work. The little one finds his long rake unwieldy, but he is proud of being a haymaker; last year he had not been big enough to help and had sat alone on the hillside with the goats, watching the others.

Moving slowly in a line, the tinkling bells of the goats their only accompaniment, the haymakers work up and down the field, loosening and spreading the hay, turning its damp side to the sun. After two or three days, the hay is thoroughly dried and raked together into enormous piles which are bound and carried by the peasant on his head and shoulders to the barn. Every inch of the field is raked carefully again until, one evening, the peasant stands and looks over its clean curving lines, satisfied that no green blade has gone uncut, no dried wisp ungathered.

But this is only the first harvest; at least three, often four, are made during the summer. Next time the hay will not be quite so tall nor will there be many flowers in it, but it is still hay. The time after that it may be less than a foot high; and, for the last cutting in September or October—often after the first light snow has fallen—it may be only a few inches high, tough and stubbly and hard to cut, but it is still fodder and will be munched with gusto by the goats when their pasture is under snow.

The cow returns from her high mountain pasture, the frosts come and soon the snow; the animals are stabled. The peasant, putting them in their winter quarters and knowing they will not leave them until spring, thinks comfortably of his harvest of hay. Perhaps for a moment he lets the sweet smell of it flooding the barn take him back to a hillside of waving green, lovely with the prodigality of flowers (for the Swiss are never unmindful of beauty), but his thought tends quickly toward the practical. Here is hay in plenty; hay that means milk for his family, cheese and butter for him to sell, so that next spring he will be able to buy another cow. That is the beginning and ending.

Memorandum

April presents her yearly testament,
The gospel of the undefeated, writ
Upon the very dust that held the scent
Of beauty in the scattered heart of it.
The crystal petals of the frost are blown
Invisibly on a wind that turns not back:
The glazed brown stems flush green against the stone
That sealed their roots against chill winter's lack.
This is the signature of spring: the first
Smooth-breasted bird, the first breath in the air
That warms the lips and chokes the throat with thirst,
And spreads in every grass-plot such a snare
That even the wisest feet grow laggard, slow
Where the sweet tides of south wind gently blow.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

Corporal Hollis Visits the Metropolis

When about twenty minutes later William and Melia, haloed with history, emerged from the precincts of the Canteen, and as they did so treading, in a manner of speaking, the circumambient air, they were at once confronted by the spectacle of Bus 49 next the adjacent curb. And Bus 49, according to its own account, was going amongst other places to Piccadilly Circus.

It was the first visit of the Corporal to the metropolis, but in his mind was lurking the sure knowledge that Piccadilly Circus was the exact and indubitable center thereof; and by an association of ideas, he also seemed to remember that Piccadilly Circus was where the King lived. Such being the case, the apparition at that moment of Bus 49 was about as providential as anything could have been.

It was the work of an instant to get aboard the gracious engine, so swift the workings of the human mind. . . . Moreover, the conductor had politely informed the Corporal that there was room for two on the top.

That was a golden journey, a kind of voyage to silken Samarcand and cedared Lebanon, allowing of course for reduction according to scale. So miraculously were their hearts attuned to venturing, that for one rapt hour they drank deep of poetry and romance this glorious midday of July.

Bus 49 knew its business thoroughly, no bus better. Instead of turning pretty sharp to the left into that complacent purlieu Portland Place, as a bus of less experience might have done in order to follow the line of flight of some mythical crow or other, it chose to go on and on, past Madame Tussaud's, the Hotel Great Central, and then by a series of minor but hardly less historic landmarks along Edgeware Road to the Marble Arch, thence via Park Lane to Hyde Park Corner.

No doubt Bus 49 had ideas. The ordinary machine of commerce would have got from Euston to Piccadilly Circus in two shakes of a duck's tail. Not so this accomplished metropolitan, this gorgeous midday of July. From Hyde Park Corner it proceeded to Victoria Street, thence via the Army and Navy Stores to the Houses of Parliament, down Whitehall, past the lions and Horatio, Viscount Nelson, past the Crédit Lyonnais, up the Haymarket and so at last to Swan and Edgar's corner, where William and Melia dismounted, thrilled as never before in all their lives.

Piccadilly Circus, all the same, was a shade disappointing. It was not quite so grand as they expected. The Criterion was just opposite, but they looked in vain for the King's residence. There did not appear to be a sign of that. Bill, however, noticed a policeman, and decided to make inquiries.

"I want Buckingham Palace, please," said the wearer of the King's uniform.

Constable X 20, an intelligent officer, told the gallant Corporal to walk down Piccadilly, to which famous thoroughfare he pointed with professional majesty, to turn down the street of Saint James, to keep right on until he got to the bottom and then to ask again.

The constable was thanked for his lucidity and William and Melia proceeded according to instructions. Along Piccadilly itself their progress was a triumph. For, as Melia was quick to observe, all the best people saluted Bill. Of course they could tell by the strip on his sleeve that he had been made a corporal, but such open, public and official recognition of his merit was intensely gratifying. Brass-hatted, beriboned, extraordinarily distinguished-looking warriors were as punctilious as could be in saluting Bill. Those placed less highly, the rank and file, the common herd paid him less attention, but what were these in the scale of an infinitely larger and nobler tribute? By the time William and Melia turned down Saint James his street, had an observant visitor from Mars had the privilege of walking behind them he would have been bound to conclude that the most important man in the Empire was Corporal Hollis.—J. C. SNAITH, in "The Undefeated." (New York: Appleton.)

The Word

What word is this that sets the night to dreaming
And wakens song where winter brooks were still?
That brightens early stars o'er dark trees gleaming
And makes the thrushes glad beneath the hill?

The fragrant lilacs light their candles cheery,
And daffodils put on their brightest dress;
Green fires of joy where fields were gray and dreary
Touch every grass blade with a bright caress.

No mortal ear can hear the word thus spoken
That bids the earth awake, be glad, and sing,
But in each lane and field we find a shining token—
The beauty brought by prophecies of spring!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

In Returning and Rest

Sometimes I find it desirable, even necessary, to escape from the year 1933. Its sister thirties thundered in over my green pastures and still waters, even while they painted the débris of storm clouds with the bright bow of promise. Then this businesslike baby '33 came along, so definite in dénouement that already half the world is out of breath with its eventualities.

* * *

When I begin to feel this way, I pull down the curtains and light the candles. I get out great-grandmother's copper kettle and set it to singing sweetly on the gas stove. Then I retire with it from a too modern California kitchen and have supper with the dishes that great-great-Uncle Charles brought from China for his mother with her monogram in gold on them. (With delicate discrimination, I select those dishes on which the E D is still charming and readable.)

How kind the light of candles! It caresses the delicate lines of the Sheraton chairs and the inlaid card table; it gleams reassuringly around polished silver and copper. Already a change is apparent. Peace, deep and brooding, is settling over the half-lighted room. With a sigh of relaxation and comfort, I watch through the measured bars of my Windsor chairs the light playing on the brass trimming of great-great-Uncle Charley's black, leather-covered sea chest. Would he have been pleased to know that it would take a prize for antiques in 1912, its hundredth anniversary? I wonder—again—how many times it sailed around the Horn with him. Surely he would have been interested in its last trip through the Panama Canal. So many seas have tossed it, yet here it is, still trim and shining, with its name and date. A wave of happiness and peace steals over me. Now I am ready for Aunt Elizabeth. (In introducing her, may I drop the two "greats" in order to make it less awkward?) She was Charley's sister. I like the tempered music of her name.

He is a legend, but she is my intimate friend and associate. Wide-eyed, serene and beautiful, she is the one person I have lived with *all* my life. Dear people have come and gone since the child I used to be first got the habit of going to Aunt Elizabeth for comfort. Those kind and intelligent eyes always understood and followed me. If they were occasionally a bit serious, it never outweighed their tenderness. Now she looks dignified, but a playful half smile is curving the corners of her lips, lovely in the candlelight. I feel rested, gay—even whimsical. "Tell me, Aunt Elizabeth, what would *you* have used for money if you were living during the national bank holiday of March, 1933?" We can laugh about things that bother people without a perspective.

Yes, I knew she would do it. Did you ever talk, or quietly sit, with someone who could make material values fade away? Someone that you sought with eager desire to rehearse your limitations and with half bitter words that vanished in the light of a loving glance—a look of such penetrating comprehension that it belittled and dissolved all futilities?

No, it isn't just ancestral pride, or family sentiment that makes me want to sit with Aunt Elizabeth, or someone like her, in 1933. It's a light on a face, and a thought beyond it. A hundred years don't count, either way.

A. D. W.

"The oil of joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS often remarked that we live in a mechanical age. The use of machinery has revolutionized and accelerated transport and manufacture, lightening labor and bringing increased comfort to the home. Results are seen also in the standardizing of production, accomplished less laboriously and more accurately, and thereby in large measure superseding mere physical energy. Yet underlying all mechanical power lies thought, the activity and application of useful ideas. Without these ideas and their subsequent unfoldment, the construction and utilization of the wonderful mechanism which today efficiently furthers the many activities of mankind could never have appeared. Only persevering effort and unselfish devotion to a progressive purpose could have achieved such results. The scientific discoveries of a mechanical age are in some measure eliminating the limitations of both time and distance. Intercourse and commercial relations between nations are being promoted and facilitated, and men have a better sense of dominion over the various conditions of air and ocean.

None of the machinery employed, whether of factory or locomotive, ocean liner or airplane, could function effectively without oil for lubrication. Without oil there would first be friction, then retarded activity and finally dislocation and destruction.

This may help us to see how necessary in our daily duties is what we may term spiritual lubrication, "the oil of joy" of which Isaiah speaks. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, Mary Baker Eddy gives the following enlightening definition of "oil" (p. 592): "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." It may be helpful to consider these definitions separately. Study of the Bible and Science and Health will help us to obtain and use the "oil" essential to the efficient performance of each individual task. A daily prayerful study of the Bible Lesson in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, comprising passages from both these books, will illuminate our thought and thus facilitate our work, whatever it may be. It will make glad the way in showing us that self-forgetful service, lovingly rendered with the desire to help others by reflecting God, is God's work; it is the consecration of which our Leader speaks. With this recognition we shall certainly find "the oil of joy," making the wheels of our tasks run swiftly and smoothly. "Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 324). No purer joy can be found than in conforming our thoughts to the divine will; and every activity performed to His glory is a practical proof of our right position and employment.

As we realize the gracious completeness of the Father's plan for each one of His children, happiness will be proved unassailable even when we are faced by tasks which may seem to entail both trial and fatigue. As we employ "the oil of joy," our mental machinery will be equal to every legitimate demand, because our reliance is upon God. His power imparts ability to each of His ideas, and every task well done may be seen as a manifestation of Immanuel—"God with us." Consecration to and happiness in doing God's work bring the blessing promised by Christ Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount to the meek, the pure, the spiritually hungry for Truth. Joy lightens the load, and like sunshine chases the mists away. Shakespeare remarked this when he wrote,

"A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a."

Charity, also, love expressed in meeting our brother's need, is a fragrant lubricant, insuring the harmonious unfoldment of every call upon our service. Charity finds us with open hand, eager to give of the treasures of Truth made available for all by Mrs. Eddy in the teachings of Christian Science. If given with tenderness and compassion, a kindly action, a loving word, or even a friendly smile will bring cheer and comfort. If in our own experience we have overcome the pretended power of disease or injury, unemployment or lack, sorrow or loneliness, or even fear of death, through an abiding trust in the omnipresence of divine Love, shall we not be the more joyously ready to refute such false claims in others, helping them to overcome their fears with tender understanding and steadfast assurance of the truth of man's spiritual being?

The desire to partake in such holy ministration is indeed a prayer that affirms the unity which exists unchangeably between the creator and His spiritual creation, and which enables us to carry through our work successfully. Such inspiration gives a wide vision, and sweet will be the song of praise to God poured forth in gratitude. So will any seeming friction in the mental machinery cease, and make way for satisfactory adjustment, whether of health, or business, or happiness. The heartening assurance of Life and Love, continually guiding and strengthening, cannot fail to be manifested in the harmonious operation of our human affairs; and we shall feel our daily activities sanctified. Looking with glad eyes from the mountain top, rejoicing to meet each fresh opportunity for victory, we shall find our capabilities and energies refreshed and sweetened by "the oil of gladness and the perfume of *gratitude*" (Science and Health, p. 367).

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By virtue and in execution of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Henry James and Anna James, husband and wife as tenants by the entirety to Fannie Krinsky, dated July 25, 1932, and recorded with Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 5337, Page 134, of which mortgage the undersigned is present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction on the premises described in said mortgage, on Friday, April 14, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: "A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in that part of Boston, formerly Roxbury, now 22 Fenno Street, and being shown as Lot E on a plan by C. H. Wood, C. E., dated October and, 1895, recorded in Suffolk Deeds, Book 2322, Page 81, and being bounded and described as follows:
NORTHWESTERLY by Fenno Street, twenty-five (25) feet;
NORTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Geldert, one hundred eleven and 27/100 (111.27) feet;
SOUTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Watkins, twenty-five (25) feet;
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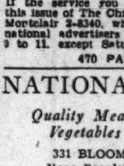

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For Honest Values and Fashionable Women's Apparel go to
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The Store Dependable
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Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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New Spring Styles. Straws and fabrics. New and novel designs. Assortment of spring colors.
Large, medium and small headsizes
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Offers lovely lasting permanent waves complete for $5.50
Private and quiet surroundings.
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CELEBRATED HOME-MADE CLOTTED CREAM, CAKES AND JAM
Local Honey

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Orders solicited and deliveries made in all parts of the town and district.
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40 REGENT STREET
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Beautiful Models with or without Fur. Think of buying such marvellous fashions at so low a price.
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CALCULATE

The ancient Romans had no adding machines. Even the art of writing was the accomplishment of comparatively few. So their counting and reckoning were done with the aid of little stones used as counters. The Latin word for the pebble used in this way was *calculus*, derived from *calx* meaning "limestone." From *calculus* was developed the verb *calculare* "to calculate," and its past participle *calculatus* is the immediate origin of our word *calculate*.

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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Trees Are Sweet

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS stopped in front of a tree on Boston Common and tilted his high hat forward till it all but scraped his nose. "This is it, I think," he said to himself. He touched the rough bark tenderly. "Yes, I know this is it." The venerable squirrel reached into the tails of his long swinging coat and drew forth a small screwlike tool. His eyes sparkled and he drew a paw across the sharp end of the tool and then snapped his paw. "This will do it," he said. Then he took off his hat and placed it carefully beside the trunk of the tree, pushed his wrists in a quick motion so his sleeves jerked up his arms and jabbed the tool into the tree trunk. Rough bark broke off. Scroggins twisted and twisted with the tool and in a very few twists, had the tool sticking right into the tree. Around and around into the tree he turned the tool and in a few minutes he untwisted. The tool turned more easily as it untwisted and finally it came out of the tree entirely and there was a hole. Scroggins laughed with delight and patted the tree.

"You won't mind, will you?" he whispered. "You never have minded. I hear that you enjoy this." The branches of the tree swayed gently and seemed to be murmuring "Yes."

The noted squirrel next drew out of his coat tails a small piece of pipe and plunged it into the hole he had made with the twisting tool. Then he put on his hat and stood motionless as a statue, watching the pipe. Drops collected inside it and dripped off the end. Scroggins put his mouth to the end of the pipe and let the drops run down his throat. A look of vast delight came to his face. He took out a small tin cup and held it under the pipe.

"Drip, drip, drip" went the drops. Scroggins patted the tree. He looked inside the cup and smiled. "Just a little more and home we go," he said.

When there was enough in the bottom of the cup to swish around, Scroggins clapped his hat tightly on his head, held the cup carefully in both hands and went as fast as he could go to Ulmus Americana. (American elm.) Mrs. Scroggins was waiting just inside the door.

"Drink, my dear," said her husband. She drank.

"The first maple sap," said Scroggins proudly. "And isn't it sweet!"

Mrs. Scroggins clapped her hands. "Wonderfully!" she said. "But then all trees are sweet," she added, "whether you drink their sap or not."

A Good Deeds Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

IN A certain primary school the children are taking a new interest in noble and helpful things. The secret is a "good deeds box" which provides a lively interest for the children.

The method is simple. The children are requested by the teacher to look for good deeds and write them on slips of paper. The slips are signed. The slips are placed in the box throughout the day. The following morning the teacher reads them in the opening exercises. There is no need to ask for order or quiet. Interest and curiosity hold the children spellbound. As she reads the slips the teacher speaks a word of approval, which adds to the pleasure of the little ones.

One condition is observed. No one must record a good deed of his own.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden has 1000 trucks—
having tanks for producing charcoal gas as a motive power; and because of this added help to the country's timber industry, the Government reduces taxes and helps finance such vehicles.

The average consumption—
of lobsters in the United States is one lobster for every three persons a year.

The Great Lakes—
are reported to have almost 50 per cent of the earth's stored fresh water.

Production of Swiss watches—
has been cut nearly in half.

Guess-O-Jig No. 12

Answer: Charles A. Lindbergh
Published: Feb. 28

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The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

NO PLEASURE is comparable with standing on the vantage ground of truth.
—BACON

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DOLLAR SIGN

Nine other countries besides the United States use the dollar sign ($). They are Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Santo Domingo and Uruguay.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Aleph," "Beth," etc., in 119th Psalm (Mrs. R. E. A.)—There are nine examples of acrostics in the Book of Psalms, but the 119th Psalm is the most notable. Its 176 verses are divided into 22 groups of eight verses, and the eight verses in each group begin with the same Hebrew letter.

Thus, the first letter of each of the first eight verses is א (aleph), first letter of the Hebrew alphabet; in verses 9 to 16, the first letter of each is ב (beth), second letter of the alphabet; in verses 17 to 24, the first letter of each is ג (gimel), third letter of the alphabet, and so on, in order, down to the last eight verses (169-176), in which the first letter of each is the twenty-second, or last, letter of the Hebrew alphabet, ת (tau). Small wonder that this Psalm has been long known as the "Alphabet Psalm."

This Psalm is also notable for another effort on the part of its writer. In every verse there is a direct or implied reference to the Commandments.

Eternal (Mrs. H. H.)—The first *e* has all the initial quality of the long *ē* as in key, but not all the sustained quantity. We call it the "quick-long" *e*; that is, an *e* sound that is cut off before it begins to vanish into short *i*.

Brevities

Humorist: The abolition of such subjects as Latin, algebra, and geometry in schools is recommended by an American educational authority. A strict watch for juvenile stowaways is being kept at British ports.

Arkansas Gazette: One of the oddest things is the number of people who talk as though "suspicion" were a verb.—Nashville Banner. Maybe they're trying to even up for "suspect" having become a noun.

Come Play

Who's the Leader?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, children! Didn't we have a nice play party last week in Kimberley? And now we are all ready to leave for Kokomo, Indiana, to play with Donald and David and some of their friends This is our first play visit to Indiana. How many have been to Kokomo? I haven't been there and I do so love to go to new places. Just think, children, this is our eighth play party at the homes of our Monitor boys and girls and already we have visited five different states in the United States besides one visit to Canada—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Oklahoma. We're getting to be pretty experienced travelers aren't we?

While we have been visiting, our playship has been flying right along, bringing us closer and closer to Kokomo. Indeed we are getting close. Can you see our "Welcome Flag" over there at the right? It was just a tiny speck a minute ago but now we can see it very plainly.

And here we are. Hello, everybody. Donald and David are very excited about their party aren't they? Janie, who helps them with their games, can hardly persuade them that one simply must stand back and let an airplane land. Tommy and Patsy are almost as excited and even Ann, who is only five, seems to realize what an important occasion it is. Did you see her run and take my hand in hers and say, "Hello, Auntie Vi, we could hardly wait for you to come."

Our game today is called, "Who's the Leader," and that's just exactly what the person who is "IT" must find out.

Let's all stand in a circle. Tommy, you be "It." Will you go out in the dining room and stay until we call you and while you are gone we will choose someone to be our "Leader."

When you come back into the room everyone in the circle will be doing the same thing—shaking their heads, clapping their hands, winking or anything our Leader decides on. But every few minutes when you are not looking at him the Leader begins to do something different. The rest of us quietly change and do as he is doing. We must always do as the Leader does but we are not to watch him or Tommy will find out who he is and the fun of the game is to get Tommy so mixed up that he can't tell who the Leader is that keeps giving the new directions. When he guesses, some one else takes his place and then a different Leader is decided upon.

Let's start our game. We must wait until Tommy gets out of the room and closes the door so he won't hear us.

Sh-h-h! everyone. We'll ask Janie to be our first Leader, and we'll see how long she can keep Tommy from discovering that she is giving the directions.

Janie is tapping her right foot on the floor and we are all doing exactly as she is. Here comes Tommy. Be careful, everyone. Tommy is watching all of us pretty closely, but when he turned his head to look at Donald, Janie began to scratch her head. David was watching her out of the corner of his eye, and so he began to scratch his head, too. Donald saw David was no longer tapping his foot, so he changed, too, and now he is scratching his head, but almost before Tommy realized that everyone was scratching their head, they all began to yawn and he couldn't seem to see who started it, so he guessed Donald was the Leader, but he isn't, so Tommy is still "it."

With only five or six playing, it would be best to give them two or three guesses and, if they haven't found the Leader by that time, they must go out again while a new Leader is chosen. But if there are 15 or 20 playing, they could keep on guessing until they discovered who the Leader really was.

Good-by, children, until next week, when we meet to go to Berkeley, Calif., to play at Rhea's home.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Real Drama

Some children were having a backyard dramatization of some history stories which they had read. "Queen Elizabeth" with trailing skirts and majestic air stumbled over "Sir Walter Raleigh's" coat, which covered a pan of water placed in the gravel path.

The knight rose solemnly from his knees and ended the play by saying, "Well, so long, Queen; I'll be seein' you."

To this the dignified Elizabeth replied, "O. K."

The Ideal Guest

She writes without the least delay;
She knows exactly what to say.
She always comes to you on time;
She never talks of ills or crime.
She looks at you with smiling eyes;
She does not boast nor criticize;
She fills a very modest place;
She moves and speaks with gentle grace.
She is not difficult to please;
She can be silent as the trees.
She shuns all ostentatious show;
She knows precisely when to go.
—*Grenville Kleiser.*

New Yorker

"Can we use anybody with 10 years' experience on the Ways and Means Committee in Washington?"

The Real Puzzle

Dad (showing incubator to son): "Don't you think it is wonderful how the little chickens get out of the shell?"

Son: "No, but I'd like to know how they got in there."

Something to Ponder

"If you had $5 in your pocket, Sam, what would you do?"

"Ah'd wonder whose pants Ah had on."

Defined

Teacher: "James, why do we call English our mother tongue?"

James: "Because father does not get much time to use it."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

What They Say

Tomorrow's Entertainment

"A great ethereal transmission system (the term 'radio' will lie discarded on the junk pile of the twentieth century) will be spread over the world; and this mighty instrument of the future will unite all of the forms of entertainment which we know today and present them to man in the very center of his life—the home. Seventy-five years hence, the family will sit by its fireside, turn the switch of the receiver, and a greater opera, a higher drama and a more æsthetic ballet will appear on the screen." — *S. L. Rothafel ("Roxy").*

Real Religion

"I believe that essential religion is one of the world's supremest needs, and I believe that one of the greatest contributions that the United States ever can, or ever will, make to world progress—greater by far than any contribution which we ever have made or can make, to the science of government — will consist in furnishing an example to the world of how the religious life of a nation can evolve intelligently, inspiringly, reverently, completely divorced from all unreason, all superstitution, and all unwholesome emotionalism." — *Robert Andrews Millikan.*

The Foundation

"No financial system is sounder or more useful than its management."—*Melvin A. Traylor.*

Leisure

"We no longer regard leisure as a chance for idleness." — *William Green.*

Fabric History

"Styles are histories in fabric."—*Gabrielle Chanel.*

Pict-o-Grams No. 1

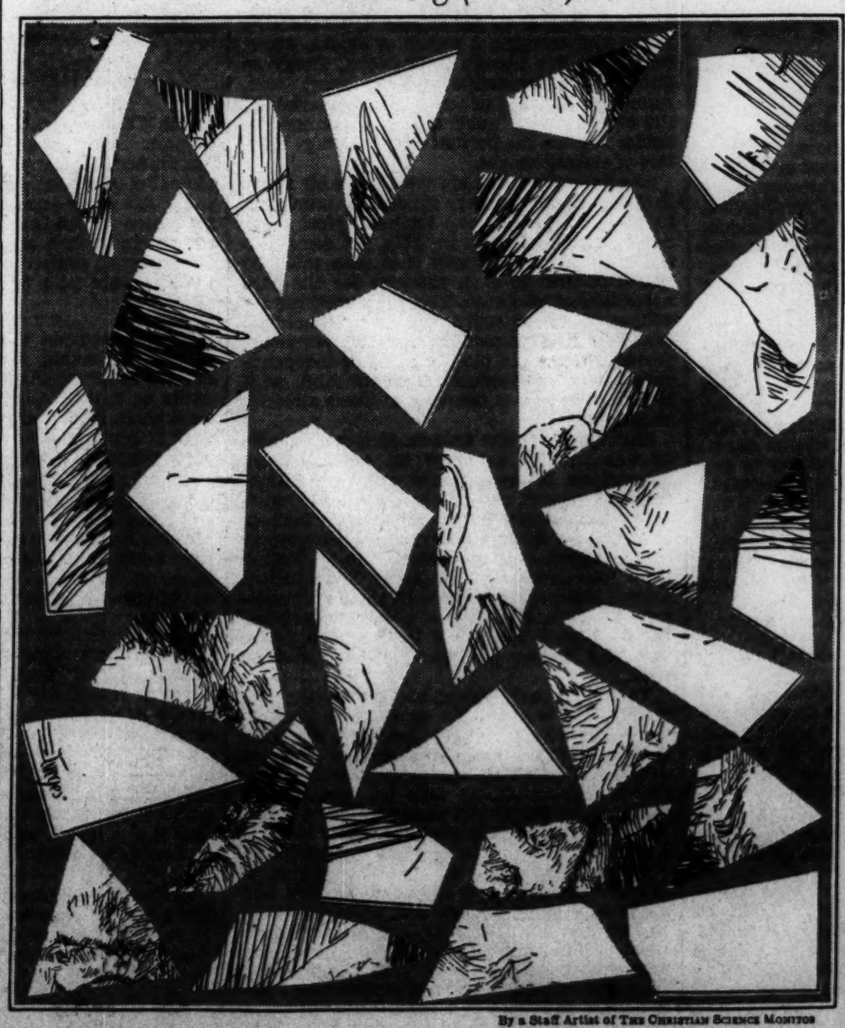
Published: March 1.

Answers:

1. Turkey.
2. Mt. Rainier.
3. Tokyo.
4. Ocarina.
5. 4949.

Miss R. E. Slade, Providence.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
C. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York.
Miss E. M. Wilson, New York.
P. Tyler, Boise, Idaho.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.

Guess-O-Jig (No. 16)


By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 16."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

What Is Treason?

THE glamorous yesterdays are here again, if gold braid and secret documents can bring them back. The Tower of London reverberates with the trial of a young officer, Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart, who is charged with having sold information to a foreign government. And from Bucharest come reports of the arrest of the general representative of the Austrian Skoda Armament Works in Roumania, Bruno Zeletzky, who is charged with espionage and violation of official seals.

Events like these no longer need the embroidery of an Oppenheim's pen to make them engrossing to the workaday citizen. A certain irony stands stark. The elements of comedy and tragedy are fairly clear. And the stakes obviously concern men in overalls and women in aprons as well as diplomats in full dress.

Aside from its picturesque setting, the London court-martial attracts attention because of two inconsistencies which it emphasizes. It is another instance of governments' willingness to admit that, although they have renounced war as an agent of national policy, they still are interested in secretly devising instruments of warfare. For the defendant in this case is charged with having betrayed secrets pertaining to mechanical equipment. The other inconsistency already has been uncovered, but may now be given increased circulation in the form of a question: How under the present régime of international armament trusts—in which munitions firms in certain countries own and control munitions firms in other countries—can governments hope to preserve secrets regarding types and developments in arms?

The arrest in Roumania offers a not new object lesson in the methods of armament salesmanship. If reports that the Skoda firm's agent had acquired possession of Roumanian military secrets prove true, he will be found guilty of doing only what many such agents have done in the past. If the reports that various ministers have been receiving bribes from arms makers are substantiated—and there is said to be documentary evidence of this—the history of international trade in arms will merely be repeating itself.

If this sort of intrigue were not so dangerous, it would be diverting. But in connection with it may usually be found propagandist activity designed to inflame the fears and nationalisms of the people. This case would seem to be no exception. A leader of the Roumanian Peasant Party a few days ago charged Zeletzky with spreading false rumors of Soviet mobilization in order to frighten the people into demanding arms.

The avarice that would take such chances with the peace of the world at this critical juncture in European affairs is incomprehensible to the person of average conscience. But the history of the international trade in arms is closely spotted with such blots, and signs are lacking that the arms trade intends to change its spots.

It will be interesting to compare the dispositions of the Baillie-Stewart and the Zeletzky cases. Alien armsmongers have often fared better in the past than others who have been discovered tampering with national welfare. What constitutes treason in the eyes of officialdom is not always too clear. For instance, what would be said in France of the information printed recently in Time and Tide, London, that the directors of Skoda, a firm controlled by the French Schneider-Creusot arms company, gave support to the electoral campaign of Chancellor Hitler, so feared by Frenchmen?

Yes. If one likes intrigue, and high adventure with a low twist—in which cabinet members, newspaper owners, unscrupulous capitalists, merchants in steel and chemicals, as well as obscurer persons, find adventure and fortune—today may still seem quite glamorous enough. But for the peoples, who must fight and starve, give up dear ones, homes and futures to pay the piper his profits on armaments, there is little enough glamour in such reading. It is the story of a dirty, sordid business, which no amount of gold braid can make respectable. And if it does not involve treason to any one nation, as present definitions go, it does involve a high and cruel treason to all mankind.

Education in Democracy

BACK of the framing of the Constitution of the United States lies what James Truslow Adams in his "Epic of America" calls the American dream, the vision of a state wherein the true equality of men should be demonstrated. One might well widen the application and term it "humanity's dream," for this desire for ideal democracy has moved men to struggle forward toward freedom and self-government throughout the centuries.

That a nation should be founded upon democratic aspirations is, however, not sufficient to insure success. This vision of the ideal should not be glimpsed alone by a few select leaders, and accepted only in theory by the bulk of the followers. It was surely an understanding of this that impelled Dr. Shailer Mathews to state in a convocation address at the University of Chicago divinity school that the schools must give more attention to educating people to appreciate democracy, so that it can be developed into a still finer thing, instead of being abandoned in favor of some experiment.

In view of the loose manner in which demagogues and self-seeking politicians have treated democracy, more addresses such as that of Dr. Mathews should be welcome. "Government of the people by the people and for the people" is something more than a catch phrase. The smallest duty of a citizen is that of casting his vote. Back of that gesture of balloting should be an understanding of the fundamentals involved, an acceptance of his individual responsibility, and a vision of the goal toward which the whole of humanity is moving.

When a cry goes up from the members of a democracy against abuses, and demanding a change in the form of government, it almost always arises from a misunderstanding of what democracy really is. It is like the wail of a schoolboy who, failing to work out his problem in arithmetic, would have a new law of mathematics that would in some way insure against his making mistakes.

When we consider the manifold responsibilities and duties of the citizens of a democracy, Dr. Mathews's plea for a definite course of instruction in the art of living in a democracy should find a warm response. Such an education would bring home to the citizen that abuses and wrongs long decried are in part a result of his own failure to appreciate democracy and to fulfill its responsibilities. An acute need of our time is for this understanding, for a clearer conception of what democracy means. A better recognition of the spiritual verities that underlie the democratic form of government would reflect in its operation the ideals of justice and harmony upon which it is founded.

Laymen and Artists

FROM Pittsburgh comes news that pictures in the next Carnegie International Art Show will be selected by a jury that will contain no artists. To meet objections that have been mounting through the years, to the effect that artists' selections often fail to correspond with the viewpoint of the man in the street, this October's Carnegie jury is to consist of three art museum directors.

Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of the Carnegie Institute, intimates that the choices of such a jury should represent an enlightened viewpoint that will be more acceptable to artists as well as to laymen than the selections of a group consisting exclusively of painters. It is admitted that "complaints against artist juries have been that they select pictures for technical reasons—for skill and construction, or for the stunts the painters have accomplished."

In this connection it may be in order to mention some remarks made on this page on Oct. 26, 1931, at the time of the widespread debate over the merits of the Carnegie award of that year to a painting that shocked laymen as well as many artists, a picture of presumably large technical accomplishment, but revolting in subject matter. Attention was called in that editorial to the fact that awards made by painters for technical qualities frequently fail to interest the general public. It was remarked that there exists an apparent need for some more inclusive approach to public taste than through juries composed only of artists.

If artists painted only for painters, they should certainly be judged only by artists. But since painters do not dwell in that fabled land where the people live by taking in one another's washing, it would seem that the layman is entitled to a larger voice than has been customary in the award of prizes that are supposed to reflect contemporary taste.

Spring Comes to Shantytown

DWELLERS in any of the large cities have seen them, those rickety shacks, built of old packing cases, shingled with tin cans, made not quite weatherproof with strips of old linoleum. Only their tin chimneys, set rakishly askew and carrying a plume of smoke, attest that these are human habitations. They are dirty and disreputable for the most part, formed as they are of the cast-off materials of the city. Yet one wonders if the average beholder realizes the portent of these dingy clusters of rickety shacks.

The daily press has appealed to us for funds throughout the winter, funds for municipal lodging houses and soup kitchens. Most of us have given what we were able, yet somewhat saddened by the thought that men must be forced to turn to such agencies for the bare necessities of existence. There is something repellent in the thought that men should be forced to these extremities. We have wondered, perhaps, if the old pioneer spirit of independence has indeed vanished from the land, or, if it still lives, how it operates in these stressful times.

Shantytown is the answer. It is as symbolic as was the log cabin of an earlier epoch. Shantytown is the outward and visible proof that the spirit of independence and sturdy self-respect still exists. For these are the dwellings of men who have retained their self-respect at the sacrifice of material comforts. Rather than join bread lines or apply to municipal lodging houses, they have built these rude shelters. They scour the cities' alleys for fuel. For the most part, they have their rounds where they find the few odd jobs that keep them in food.

There are panhandlers enough on the city streets, but few of them come from Shantytown. The man who faces the rigors of winter in one of these flimsy dwellings in order to retain his independence is not likely to be found begging. Crime may be spreading to some extent among the unemployed but not to any extent in Shantytown. Criminals look for a softer existence than could be expected here.

The winter is over at last. The plumes of smoke from the battered chimneys show how many have stood the cold and adversity of the season. Now spring is here, and nowhere more welcome than in Shantytown. And with spring comes a promise of better days, a universal hope that opportunity lies just ahead for every man who is willing to work courageously. And who should be better fitted than these men who have battled the winter in Shantytown?

So, when you see them again, down by the railroad yard, in vacant lots and out-of-the-way parks, remember that among these are some of the pioneers of 1932. Possibly when the story of these last few years is written, Shantytown may have its important chapter. In some of those tar-paper shacks may be now dwelling men who will leave their impress on events in years to come. For they have carried on through a long, hard winter, keeping their heads up in the face of hunger and privation. And now spring has come to Shantytown. Does it seem strange to think that perhaps some of the men there are more ready than ever before to take advantage of her coming?

Concentrating Farm Credit

"FOR all farm loans of whatever kind, apply here," is figuratively the sign over the door of the new Farm Credit Administration set up by executive order of President Roosevelt and headed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., whom he had appointed chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Heretofore, aside from the many private sources of credit, the farmer has debated whether to go to the Federal Land Bank or to a Joint Stock Land Bank for a loan on his land and buildings. To finance his livestock or an orchard, ought he to consult an Intermediate Credit Bank or his coöperative marketing association using Federal Farm Board funds, or a local aid association under the loan bureau of the Department of Agriculture? For a seeding loan he might apply to the crop production loan bureau of the Department of Agriculture or to one of the agricultural credit corporations set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. All these were governmental or semi-governmental institutions.

Hereafter, if the plans work out as intended, the farmer or farm organization that wishes to deal with the Government will deal simply with one branch of the Government for all his or its needs in the way of financing. To be sure, there must still be different divisions and local offices in the work, for crop loans and farm mortgages can hardly be handled on the same basis. But a great deal of overlapping should be eliminated.

In this—an improved orderliness of the service—lie the more important economies to be accomplished by the consolidation. The turning back of the unspent balance of $2,000,000 in the Farm Board appropriation is a relatively small item. But this may be only a beginning.

Many will be interested in seeing to what extent the chairman of the new credit administration will continue to grant loans to coöperative marketing associations. Practically speaking, the Farm Board is abolished, but its functions, particularly as to use of its revolving fund, remain in his hands. The expensive price stabilization experiment, of course, is to be washed off the boards as it would have been under any administration. But the work of the coöperative marketing associations represents a constructive accomplishment in American agriculture, which should continue to be served with a type of credit suited to its needs. And under his authority to "make appropriate disposition" of the Farm Board staff personnel, Mr. Morgenthau should return the division of coöperative marketing to its original home in the Department of Agriculture to continue its service of information and advice.

Important as are economy and simplification in government, probably the greatest prospective value of the farm credit consolidation lies in another direction. The action probably is taken in preparation for a comprehensive program of reducing the interest burdens on farm debts. This would be done by extensive refinancing of farm mortgages through government hands to give the mortgagor easier terms and the mortgagee a more secure investment. The effects of this kind of farm relief can be far-reaching not only in the realm of agriculture but in the whole business activity of the nation.

Editorial Notes

The Disarmament Conference declines to adjourn to let the delegates of Britain, Italy, France and Germany go into a huddle over the Mussolini-MacDonald four-power plan. Refusal is by the same smaller powers which forced formation of the Lytton commission and later the action against Japan. Conclusion: The big tyrants must temper their tyranny to suit the little tyrants who halt them or hurry them along.

Having been put to considerable expense by neglectful tenants, the city of Budapest has decided to award small cash prizes to all occupants of municipally owned apartments who keep them in first-class order. Thus the suite that is kept "neat as a pin" will bring in the appropriate "pin money."

North Caucasian collective farmers say they can't work because the Soviet won't feed them, and the Soviet says it can't feed them because they won't work; and, alas, there is no superior judge at hand to decide the ancient question of whether one should eat before or after working.

Californians have their own cool way of speaking of earthquakes such as the one that recently visited the Los Angeles area: nobody would have missed it for a million dollars—or give a nickel to go through another.

Mexico razes old Belen prison to make a playground for school children, being impelled, possibly, by an economy survey which disclosed that it cost $300 a year to keep a man in prison and only $100 a year to keep a boy in school.

Chile applies an interesting idea in economics when it agrees to permit an electrical company to raise rates provided it can show that its workers and its stockholders both benefit by the change.

Rain, snow, sleet, icy roads, but through the blast a wordless, echoing something that sends the daybreak milkman whistling on his rounds—the just-beyond-the-hilltop shout of spring.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

When a President Goes to the People They Always Respond

THE first month of the Roosevelt Administration—the political honeymoon as they call it in Washington—draws near its end. It has been a period of intense activity on the part of the President, and of loyal and effective support by the House of Representatives. Although the Senate has moved more slowly, as is its wont, it has, in the main, backed up the presidential policy.

There could hardly be imagined a sharper contrast than that between the closing days of the Hoover Administration and the opening weeks of Roosevelt's. Caution, conservatism and restraint have given way to audacity, radicalism and a certain degree of volubility. President Roosevelt delights in taking the whole nation into his confidence, whereas President Hoover was inclined to leave defense of his policies to a few associates.

Probably the Roosevelt method will prove enduring as a part of political strategy, since the radio now enables a Chief Executive to get into direct touch with as many millions of the people as may desire to listen to him. With such facilities for forming a public opinion friendly to the Administration, a President would be asleep to his opportunities if he did not seize upon them. With so easy a method of being kept accurately and officially informed as to what is being done by its Government, the electorate would be most unwise if it did not encourage its Presidents to make frequent explanations of policy.

Indeed, it is wholly probable that the course of political evolution will soon witness the monthly, or even weekly, broadcast from the White House over a nation-wide hookup as an established custom.

* * *

The other day I was talking with Dr. Howard H. Russell, the veteran founder of the Anti-Saloon League, who, at an age approximating eighty, is still active in the good work of furthering the fight upon intoxicating liquor. I was discussing with him the complaint so commonly voiced of the application of "pressure politics" to force unwilling congressmen to vote for prohibition measures. The same criticism, incidentally, might be voiced of the even more vigorous pressure by which the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment forced men whose whole lives had been spent in support of prohibition to vote against it at last for fear of defeat in their districts.

"So far as we are concerned," said Dr. Russell, "the criticism is not wholly well founded. During the hard fight for the amendment I frequently was told by representatives that whatever their personal opinions, they could not vote for it because of the hostile sentiment of their districts. I never once urged that a man presenting this excuse should ignore the desires of his constituents. My answer was always: "Well, friend, if that is the case it is our business to change the sentiment of your district,' and this we were frequently able to do by a rightly directed, intensive campaign."

I cite this incident which shows what an individual, with an organization behind him, can do to so change public sentiment as to affect legislation, because it affords a suggestion as to what a President can do with the mighty power of the radio at his command.

It is improbable that Congress can, or at least will, keep up the pace which has made its last three weeks' accomplishments equivalent to an ordinary three months' program. But while what has been done has appreciably improved the financial and industrial situation, it is by no means complete. Indeed, keen observers cannot fail to note a certain recession in the public confidence which was aroused by the first acts in the Roosevelt program. It is time for another stimulus, and Washington advices are to the effect that Congress is inclined now to question, to debate, to postpone.

* * *

Two major projects seem to lag—the reforestation plan which Mr. Roosevelt urged so strenuously during his campaign and the farm relief bill. Congress is said to look doubtfully on both—and indeed so far as farm relief is concerned I think almost anyone will look doubtfully on almost any suggestion, so difficult and perplexing is the situation. There is little doubt, however, that if President Roosevelt "went on the air" any night with a simple explanation of these measures and a request that his hearers should write their senators and representatives urging support of his program the result would be all-compelling.

A much less formal appeal for their support on the so-called "dictatorship" bill showed hesitating congressmen how the country stood. The very essence of the two measures now lagging is time. If employment is to be given men by the hundreds of thousands in forestry work, the time to do it is now. If the farmers are to be saved from beggary, the work should be begun at once. Nothing could more successfully advance these measures than a presidential appeal by radio to all the voters of the United States.

Can Europe Resist Union?

By ROGER SHAW

Foreign Editor, American Review of Reviews

NOTWITHSTANDING the apparent Utopianism of the project today, I have been meditating on the necessity of a United States of Europe. It existed, in a way, under the Roman Empire; under the Christendom of the Middle Ages; under the sway of Napoleon Bonaparte. Germany, perhaps, attempted it in her pre-war conception of Berlin to Baghdad, and in her schemes for a sort of *Mitteleuropa* united by customs ties. The League of Nations, like our own erstwhile Articles of Confederation, has proved unsatisfactory to its critical friends, due to loose organization and rivalries.

Some sort of organic connection between the principal nations of the Continent is almost a necessity if we hope to avoid the horrors of another world conflagration, and the nucleus for the whole seems to be concerted action on the part of France and Germany. To these principals should be added Italy, thereby forming a triangle of accord, with Switzerland as an example of coöperation between the French, German, and Italian races. Holland, Belgium, Poland, and the Little Entente would be sure to follow the leaders; and with the Big Three at evens instead of odds, local danger would be eliminated. Whether England chose the orientation of her Commonwealth of Nations, or a continental connection, would not be essential. It is my belief that she would join the continentals, in her traditional rôle of stabilizer and go-between.

Free trade, as between the United States of America, would be a first essential. Such an arrangement would serve to eliminate boundary controversies, and capitalistic rivalries based on commercial exploitation. Disputes over the Polish Corridor, the Ulster Boundary, the Hungarian frontiers, etc., would tend to disappear, just as did the bitter intercolonial feuds prior to the adoption of our American Constitution. Pennsylvania and Connecticut, New York and New Hampshire, once quarreled bumptiously. Wisconsin, today, might claim northern Michigan to fulfill its "manifest destiny." Yet such squabbles seem trivial now.

Of course, say the "practical" critics, the thirteen colonies were united by common blood and language ties; they did not have a thousand years of national feuds behind them. They were not seeped in sinister tradition. And it is here that they display their ignorance of simple history. Nationalism, in aggravated form, dates only from 1789, from the French revolution, with its doctrine of liberty, equality, fraternity. Prior to that, Frenchmen had hardly considered themselves as Frenchmen, or Germans as Germans. They had not felt that race and language were binding ties. They were in no sense nation-conscious. They formerly fought one another as Protestants and Catholics, as subjects of Bourbon and subjects of Hapsburg. Italy, at one time, was no nation—merely a "geographical expression." The national hatreds of Europe are of comparatively recent date, by no means fundamental.

In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, religious rivalries played the part that racial rivalries play today (and that class rivalries may play tomorrow). Thus the thirteen colonies were as incongruous (according to the ideology of their day) as are the nations of Europe in 1933. Massachusetts was Puritan, Rhode Island was Baptist, New York was Anglican and Reformed, Pennsylvania was Quaker and Anglican, Maryland Roman Catholic. Yet union was accomplished.

These religious rivalries in America were at least a century and a half old, and had their roots in age-old Europe. Our present nationalistic rivalries are no older, and certainly less logical in my opinion. Mutual toleration among religions found virgin soil in America in the eighteenth century. Why may not mutual toleration among races and languages find a similar support in war-worn Europe? It can, and must.

Let every European state maintain its traditions, its form of government, its parliamentary or dictatorial régime. Let secession (if so desired) be a guaranteed right. There should be a common armament, centralized, largely of air forces. Customs unity is the most important consideration, and a minimum of government through a supreme central council of Pan-Europa. It took nearly a century for Americans to think of themselves as Americans, and not as Virginians or New Yorkers or Georgians. We may hope that our children, or our grandchildren, will live to see our transatlantic friends Europe-conscious.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Without Fear

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S comment on fear, in his inaugural address, called renewed attention to that which has been voiced by rulers and statesmen repeatedly during the last few years. These were his words:

> First of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

This fresh recognition of fear as a paralyzing factor in life and effort meets with understanding everywhere. Fear is not limited to primitive peoples and crude, unenlightened intellects. The most highly civilized nations on earth today have been suffering from its blighting effects. . . .

It is significant that . . . Jesus Christ, with his divine and unerring knowledge of the hearts of men and of coming events far down the ages from the time of his earthly ministry, predicted that fear should be a characteristic of such times as those in which we now live. . . .

Not only so, but from the beginning of things in Genesis to the great consummations in Revelation, the Scriptures give very prominent place to fear in men's lives. They recognize fear as a factor to be taken into account; they show that fear comes into the hearts of men who are not in right relationship with God; and, they declare a certain and triumphant deliverance from fear to those who will accept God's way out.

Men may well "fear fear." They are right in recognizing that it must be dealt with if any true and lasting success is to come. But men do not always recognize what God and His Word have to say about fear. If they did, and if they acted upon it, they could emerge into a fearlessness that would lead the way to success indeed—for individuals and for nations in both temporal and spiritual matters. . . .

The bright side, . . . is that, while the Scriptures describe and declare fear with a discernment and truthfulness found in no other literature, they also offer a deliverance from fear that can be had only by faith in the God of the Scriptures and His Son as the only Saviour of men.

It is possible to live a life without fear. Multitudes today, even in the testing times in which we are living, know and rejoice that this is so. . . .—*Toronto* (Ont.) *Globe.*

Industrial Emigrants

EMIGRATION of American business is no new phenomenon. It has been going on for many years. The stimulus given to this tendency by recent increases in tariffs against American manufactured goods, however, has resulted in an unusual increase in this type of emigration. How considerable this movement has been in recent months is indicated by a bulletin of the Canadian National Railways reporting the establishment of five American factories on the Canadian side of the St. Clair River, near Detroit, in the last month.

These plants will produce goods hitherto manufactured in the United States and exported from this country to Canada. They will employ, as a matter of course, Canadian instead of American workmen. Each factory which is so removed from this country takes along with it jobs hitherto held by Americans. It is thus a singular consequence of an economic system defended on the theory that it protects labor, that it results, in these particular instances, in destroying a domestic market for labor.

This international movement of industry undoubtedly is destined to increase if national barriers to trade continue to make world-wide distribution of a centrally manufactured commodity increasingly difficult. Factories, instead of the products of factories, will be transported to the consumers and a decentralization of productive enterprise is likely to proceed contemporaneously with a further centralization of financial control.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press.*